The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1934 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Fulton off Cape Race.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

More Extensive Failures in Great Britain.

HEAVY DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28.

The New-York and Havre line steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, passed Cape Race last evening at five o'clock. She left Havre on the 17th inst., and Southampton at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. She has 71 passengers and $220,000 in specie, and a very large and valuable cargo of French merchandise.

The *Fulton's* dates are four days later than those brought by the *Vanderbilt*, already telegraphed from this point.

The Cunard steamer *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax Nov. 4, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

The financial advices brought by the *Fulton*, although not so exciting as those of the *Vanderbilt*, are nevertheless of absorbing interest.

The good effects of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act were still showing themselves everywhere throughout Great Britain.

The Money Market was firmer than at last advices, and the demand for discounts at the Bank of England less pressing.

Consols had also advanced, the closing quotations on the evening of the 17th November being 89⅜@89½ for money, and 90 for the account of the 17th of December.

The Bank of France, as was anticipated at last advices, had announced its determination to immediately extend its issues.

The rate of interest at Hamburg had receded, the last quotations being 9½.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the English money market, there had been several heavy failures in various branches of business in Great Britain. The more prominent of those are the following:

Messrs. JELLICOE & WIX, merchants in the Turkey trade.

JOSE P. R. SA & Co., in the Brazilian trade.

BARDGETT & PICKARD, liabilities £120,000.

HOARD, BOXON & Co., in the Swedish trade, and

EDWARDS & METTEIE, East India and Colonial Brokers of London.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank had stopped payment. Great excitement existed at Wolverhampton in consequence. The liabilities of the Bank are estimated at nearly a half million pounds sterling.

Several iron manufacturing firms had called their creditors together for the purpose of trying to make some amicable arrangements, in order to avoid, if possible, a full suspension.

The failures of most note, in Paris, are those of BORDEN, DUBUIT & Co., and HENSOTE, PHILIPPE & VIBER.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17.

Consols closed firm to-day at an advance of ⅛@¼ over Friday's prices. The closing quotations are 89⅜@89½ for money, and 90 for the 7th of December.

Other descriptions of funds have also advanced decidedly.

Bank Stock is quoted at 211@214; Reduced, 88⅝@88¾; New Three per cents, 88⅜@88⅝.

The sales in foreign stocks have been quite limited, and there has been no material change in prices.

LONDON BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

There was a heavy decline in Grain in Mark-lane yesterday, causing a panic in the trade. WHEAT is 2s. @3s. cheaper on the better qualities. Inferior is totally unsalable.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

There has been quite an improvement in the Sugar market, the advance reaching to fully 4s. ₩ 100 lbs.

In Rice and Coffee there is but little doing.

The Tallow market is flat.

Linseed Oil is quoted at 31s.@32s.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, November 17.

Wheat and Flour meet with slow retail sales, at a decline on the week of 4d.@6d. on Wheat, and 1s. 6d. @2s. on Flour.

In Indian Corn there is but little inquiry, and quotations are nominal.

MANCHESTER AND OTHER MARKETS.

At Manchester goods were generally unaltered in price.

A slight improvement had taken place in the Woolen trade at Leeds.

In Huddersfield a good business was doing.

LATEST.—There is no later news from India, and no general news of importance from any part of the world.

COTTON.—The news summary prepared by the agent of the Associated Press at Southampton, and received here from Capt. WOTTON, of the *Fulton*, contains no reference whatever to the Liverpool Cotton Market, and the few miscellaneous papers received are nearly barren of commercial as well as general news.

We find a Liverpool dispatch of Tuesday, the 17th, professing to report the Liverpool Cotton Market, but there is no reference whatever to American descriptions. The quotations for Pernam, Maranham, Egyptian, Surat, etc., are about one farthing above the rates current at the sailing of the *Africa* on the 14th inst. The Market is said to have closed very flat, with sales of only 1,500 to 2,000 bales. Quotations were nearly nominal, whilst operators were awaiting further financial development.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA—DEARTH OF NEWS—TRADE AND EXCHANGE.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Captain GRIFFIN, which left Havana on the afternoon of the 23d inst., has arrived at this port.

The *Granada* left New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 23d inst. at sunrise.

When off Charleston she experienced a heavy blow from the northward, lasting twenty-four hours, with which exception the weather from New-Orleans has been unusually fair for the season.

There was nothing new at Havana.

The "ever faithful" had just recovered from the excitement attendant upon the inauguration of the Queen ISABELLA's statue.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston, was at anchor in the harbor, to leave next morning on return trip.

The prices of staple products tend lower, and business is dull.

Exchange on New-York, short sight, 6¼ to 7 per cent. discount; 30 days, 2½ to 3 per cent. discount.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.—The London *Athenæum* of Nov. 7 says:

"Dr. R. LUTHER, of the Observatory of Bilk, has discovered another new planet, the 50th [51st,] belonging to the system of Asteroids between Mars and Jupiter. The correctness of Dr. LUTHER's discovery has already been confirmed by the Royal Observatory at Bonn."

The planet thus announced is the 51st of the system between Mars and Jupiter, the 50th having been discovered by Mr. FERGUSON, at Washington, early in October.

We learn that the astronomers at the Observatory at Cambridge succeeded, in the night of the 22d, in obtaining an observation and in recognizing Leucothea, one of the smallest of these Asteroids, so small, it could be seen only with great difficulty, even through the large Equatorial. The observed place of the planet differed very much from the Ephemeris. Indeed, its elements are so imperfectly known, that at the apparition preceding the present, the planet was not found, and was, therefore, supposed to be lost, until discovered anew.—*Boston Traveller.*

The main building of the State Lunatic Asylum, and the barn and carriage-house, destroyed by fire last Summer, are externally nearly complete. The walls are up, the roof of the main building finished, and the cornices and other outside work well forwarded.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$1,750,000 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Complicity of the Mormons in the Late Emigrant Massacre.

Further Outrages by the Mormons and their Indian Allies.

Immense Mass Meeting in San Francisco on the Loss of the Central America.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA.

Progress of the War Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Two Weeks Later from the South Pacific.

RECEPTION OF THE U. S. MINISTER TO CHILI.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, C. L. TINKLEPAUGH commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 21st Nov., with 603 passengers, the usual Pacific and California mails, and $2,118,652 78 in treasure, as follows: For New York, $1,744,672 78; for New Orleans, $366,350, and for Havana, $7,650.

The following is the *Northern Light's* list of specie:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$274,000	B. Newton	$11,272
American Ex. Bank.	56,500	J. Patrick	127,000
A. Belmont	126,000	Preston & Merrill	1,550
Baker & Morrill	6,000	E. & J. Rosenfeldt	5,850
Bush & Wildes	8,000	D. P. Rhodes	2,345
J. H. Browning	9,000	Renard & Co	13,000
H. R. Cumings & Co.	17,471	Ross, Falconer & Co.	10,518
Childs & Dougherty.	2,187	W. Seligman & Co.	54,000
J. H. Coghill	5,000	J. D. Steele	3,000
W. T Coleman & Co.	16,000	Turner Bros.	3,167
Conroy & O'Connor.	10,160	Treadwell & Co.	15,612
		J. B. Weir	26,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	125,006	H. Whitwell	20,000
Durand & Co	9,582	J. P. Winchester	12,200
De Rham & Co.	10,500	W. H. Wilkinson	3,250
G. Daniels	9,000	T. Watson & Sons	500
W. H. & J. T. Daley.	4,378	W. L. Youle	10,000
Ernstein & Bro	7,359	Order	207,064
Freeman & Co.	33,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
		Victor Fribouzh	3,000
Goldstone, Friedlander & Co.	20,000	Durand & Co.	1,500
H. E. Griffin	2,400	George & Bro	500
Howland & Aspinw'l	119,545	J. de Avezzana	440
W. Hoge & Co.	44,448	G. Olney	40
H. Harris & Co.	4,000	Adams' Express Co	850
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	2,500	S. F. Baker	275
W. Heller & Co.	15,844	H. Solomon & Co.	1,500
Janson, Bond & Co.	11,200	Everett & Brown	1,314
Jewell Harrison	9,000	J. M. Ceballas	5,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	3,170	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	4,513
E. Kelly & Co	50,500		
A. A. Low & Bro	10,142	Patrullo & Echeverria	1,200
		E. Zachrisson & Co.	164
Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	17,230	Ramon Vallarino	300
Mayhew, Talbot & Co	8,000	F. Thierot	2,000
Meader & Adams	11,527	FROM HAVANA,	
J. McCahill	11,692	G. H. Carbutt	100,000
Peter Naylor	28,400	T. Owen & Sons	785
Total			$1,745,458

The *Northern Light* experienced very heavy head winds and head sea after leaving Havana until she reached Cape Hatteras, but has, nevertheless, made the voyage from Aspinwall *via* Havana in 7 days 18 hours running time.

The mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans Nov. 5, left Panama on the afternoon of the 16th for San Francisco. All well. The steamship *Quaker City* was in Havana when the *Northern Light* sailed.

On Nov. 26, at 4 A. M., off Cape Florida, passed United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, bound south.

On Nov. 28, 25 miles south of Cape Hatteras, signalized a bark showing red signal with white square in the centre.

We are indebted to Mr. H. J. BULLAY, Purser of the *Northern Light*, for special favors, and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. and FREEMAN & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

The most important news from California by this arrival is the display before the public of a large amount of evidence, going to show that the party of 118 immigrants, massacred in the southern part of Utah while on their way to California—news of which occurrence was received by the last mail—were murdered by Mormons. We publish full particulars on the second page of this morning's issue.

An immense mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held at the Musical Hall, on the 1st inst., to take measures for a proper expression of public feeling in regard to the loss of life on the *Central America*. A series of resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted by the meeting. They will be found in another column.

The United States Grand Jury had found a true bill of indictment against AUGUSTIN HARASZTHY, late melter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, for embezzlement of $151,000 from the Mint.

Another grove of mammoth trees has been discovered in Mariposa County. The ordinary size of these trees is 300 feet in height, and from 10 to 30 feet in diameter.

The arrival of the *J. L. Stephens* at San Francisco on the 2d inst., with the news that the drafts forwarded by the house of SATHER & CHURCH had been protested, caused considerable excitement in the city. Many of their depositors took out attachments, and the officers proceeded to serve them. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d the doors of the banking-house were thrown open, and those having claims against the house were invited to present them and receive payment. A considerable amount of money was paid out, and at 9½ A. M. the bank closed. There was also a steady run on the house of TALLANT & WILDE and several other bankers, but they had all paid, and it was thought the panic was over.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Rising of the Indians in Guatemala—Survey of the Honduras Railway—The War Between Costa-Rica and Nicaragua—Important Official Documents, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, J. M. DOW, Commander, arrived here on Sunday evening, the 8th, from Central American ports. She left La Union on the 1st, Realejo on the 2d, San Juan del Sur on the 3d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 5th November. My files of papers from the five Central American States are not so late by several days as any of the dates mentioned, which is a matter of no great consequence, as you could not sift two lines of news out of the whole of them. Papers in Central America are only used to disseminate dry State and municipal decrees, only interesting to those immediately concerned.

From a gentleman who has just returned from a town in Central America, who speaks Spanish, and who understands the politics of the countries he has visited, I gather most of the facts here presented.

GUATEMALA.

The President of this Republic, CARRERA, was raised to his position by the Indians, who constitute much the greatest part of the population. The whites and foreigners of the country, perceiving in him a disposition to deal justly with all, knowing him to possess an enlightened judgment—and, above all, being convinced that he had the influence necessary to restrain the unruly Indian population, who had so long kept the country in turmoil, rallied around his standard and supported him to the extent of their ability. Lately, the Indians in the most mountainous parts of the country, have taken a great dislike to him, on account partly of his sternness in the execution of the laws against them, and partly from having been incited against him by designing men. Great numbers of the Indians died from cholera, and they were easily led to believe that the Government Agents had poisoned the waters. In some districts they consequently rose against the government of CARRERA, but there being no organization among them, they were easily put down. But now, leagues are forming against their former idol, and as the Indians are thoroughly aroused, it is not at all improbable that anarchy and bloodshed will soon succeed the short term of internal peace Guatemala has enjoyed under her present rules.

The cholera in Guatemala among the lower classes has much abated. But it is now attacking many of the whites, and its attacks are quite fatal. From July 8 to Oct. 21, in this year, the number of cases in the capital is officially announced at 2,942; the number of deaths, 1,233. It has been more fatal than in 1837. During the past month the deaths in the whole Republic are estimated at 1,600.

The Government announces that it has paid $24,379 to the widows and orphans of the Nicaragua war.

The excess of exports for the year over the imports is put down at $358,843. The product of the wool crop has doubled since 1855. This year it is $60,000.

A London Company are contracting to build an iron wharf in the port of San Jose de Guatemala. Goods have now to be landed in lighters at great expense and trouble.

SALVADOR.

The newspapers from Salvador are only up to Oct. 24, and contain nothing at all. Salvador has offered her mediation in the difficulties that have arisen between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which have been accepted by the former. The Government candidate for the Presidency, Señor SANTIN DEL CASTILLO, is probably elected. The cholera has disappeared from Salvador.

HONDURAS.

My informant traveled a good deal in Honduras, and came in contact with the Railroad surveying parties of Col. TRAUTWINE. There are three parties on the Survey. One party was on the summit surveying the passage. Another is working down from the Pass Chiquito, the highest of the passes. The grade to this pass, it is said, will be 64 feet to the mile, for seven miles on the Atlantic side. But the Pass Yuojoca is estimated to be 100 feet lower than the Pass Chiquito, and can be passed in 90 feet grade to the mile for the same distance. The extent of thirty miles wide, along and ascending to the summit, by this latter Pass, is the finest grazing ground, covered with pitch-pine trees. It is thought the road over this Pass would be much cheaper than by the other. The maximum grade from the Atlantic to the summit is estimated at 30 feet.

Another party under Col. TRAUTWINE is exploring the river Humaya and valley, 70 miles from the Atlantic. The party on the summit was to commence surveying the slope to the Pacific about the middle of November. The whole survey is expected to be completed in January. The summit is 2,600 feet high.

The surveying party now consists of 35 men. Col. STANTON, of the British Royal Engineers, will be in Panama with his party of eight persons, to go up on the steamship *Columbus*, on this month's trip, and to verify the survey on the part of the British government. The party enjoy good health. Labor is paid for by the surveying party at the rate of 25 cents per day, or $6 per month, and board. Fat cattle are worth from eight to ten dollars a head.

The ravages of the cholera have been frightful in Honduras. In the Capital a singular affair took place in connection with the scourge. A law had been passed diminishing the church tithes, which gave great offence to the priests. The Bishop thereupon published a terrible phillipic against the lawmakers, which was replied to through the public Press by Senator MEDINA. In allusion to the Bishop's tirade, the Senator headed his article "*Explosion de la Colera*," (Explosion of Anger,) but the printer, by mistake, made it read "*Explosion del Colera*," (Explosion of Cholera.) The very morning the paper appeared, the Bishop, a priest, and a woman of his household all died from cholera, being the first victims. This incident caused a great commotion, nearly resulting in revolution, as it was said the deaths were caused by the smoke of a poisoned cigar, thrown into the windows of the Bishop's palace by officers of the Government.

The Government of Honduras was on its guard against WALKER. Three hundred men had gone to Omoa, on the Atlantic, and my informant met trains of muskets under charge of officers going to Tegucigalpa, to arm recruits for Omoa. Gen. XATRUCH was to take the command.

NICARAGUA.

The newspaper dates are from Granada to Oct. 31, and from Managua, seat of government, to the 24th. From these and from printed circulars issued from public offices, I translate for you all the important documents relating to the war with Costa Rica. Neither at Realejo or at San Juan del Sur did the people know nor care about the war. At the latter place is living Mr. PRIEST, U. S. Consul, Dr. FLINT, Mr. GREEN, the tavern-keeper, and two or three other Americans, and a half-dozen Dutchmen or other whites, besides a few miserable half-Indian men and women. They had been living principally on fish, but having broken all their hooks, a deputation visited the *Columbus* to beg a new supply. The wooden shanties of the Transit Company times were all tumbling down, and in the harbor were only the old coal hulk and the remains of WALKER's schooner *Granada*, that smashed on the rocks. The Transit macadamized road is much injured from the war. The bridges are out of repair, and heaps of dirt, wood and stones thrown up in various places for barricades. The rolling stock of the Company, comprising their fine passenger and baggage-wagons, harnesses, &c., is nearly all lost or much injured. The large boats on the Lake, one of which, the *San Carlos*, cost $60,000, are all much injured, and several of the river boats have been stove up.

WM. CAREY JONES was down from Managua to San Juan del Sur on the 3d inst. He was believed to have incited the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as he is the bitter enemy of the latter country on account of late private events there in which he had part. He loudly asserted that his instructions were from Washington that Costa Rica was not to be considered as having any ownership in the transit way, and that the United States would take the part of Nicaragua in the quarrel. Mr. JONES was very urgent to obtain an United States flag from the *Columbus*, but did not succeed. He then offered "almost anything" for the Consul's flag, but with no better success. He avowed his intention to go down to San Juan del Norte, to obtain the interference of the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* against the Costa Rican blockade, and professed that he wanted the flag to wrap himself up in, as KIRBY did, in passing the Costa Rican battery at San Carlos or Castillo.

The steamer *San Carlos* is anchored off Fort San Carlos, blockading from above that position.

At San Juan del Sur my informant met a gentleman just from Tehuantepec, Mexico. He said the new Tehuantepec Company were preparing to make a splurge as soon as the dry season set in, in December, by running a passenger wagon over the "road." He says it is possible to do it in the dry season, but not in the wet.

I see it stated by most of the correspondents for the Atlantic press that the election for President came off on Sept. 26, and that MARTINEZ was elected by a triumphant vote. This is not so. As I wrote you two mails since, the electors for President were voted for in the first part of October. The electors, who, it was supposed, were generally in favor of MARTINEZ, would meet the 1st day of November to name a President. By this mail it is rumored that MARTINEZ was elected. General JUAREZ was acting as President at last dates.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

COMANDANCIA OF THE RIVER NICARAGUA, ON BOARD THE STEAMER "OGDEN," Oct. 12, 1857.

Señor Collector of the Customs, Don Jose Alvarado:

MY DEAR SIR: As regards your expressed determination to enter upon the duties of the office to which you have been appointed in a district occupied by the forces of the Government of Costa Rica, I can only say that I shall regard such an attempt as a belligerent invasion, and shall use every effort to prevent any body from committing acts which only my Government can legalize, and shall prohibit you from passing to Castillo Viejo.

Personally I repeat the sentiment expressed in my former communication, and hold myself always your attentive servant, GEORGE J. CAUTY.

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua will accept the war which the Government of Costa Rica has made against her, and will vindicate her outraged rights, perfidiously violated by the conduct of that Government.

ART 2. The Government of Nicaragua will preserve intact its rights to all the line of the transit from San Juan del Norte, by the river and lake, to San Juan del Sur; as also those which it holds in the District of Guanacaste, its lands, woods and rivers.

ART. 3. The Government will proceed [illegible] the necessary force to carry into effect the directions of the present decree.

ART. 4. Communicate the foregoing to the proper officers. Dated in Managua, Oct. 19, 1857.

TOMAS MARTINEZ,
MAXIMO JEREZ.

[We have received copies of several addresses from the Government to the people of Nicaragua, for which we cannot make room this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

To Col. Don Segundo Cuaresmo, Commander of the Fort of San Carlos:

MY DEAR SIR: By order of the Comandancia-General of Costa Rica, I am required to demand from you the immediate surrender of the Fort of San Carlos into the custody of the Costa Rican force under my command; and in case of your not complying with this demand, to blockade it vigorously until you are compelled to submit, from hunger.

As my instructions from my Government are "to shun in every mode possible the effusion of Central American blood, and to treat with every consideration the garrison and neighboring people, I invite you to a consultation with me, under guarantee of my honor and safe conduct, to avoid the inconveniences and sufferings of a blockade, which I am prepared to fully sustain to the end.

It is necessary to observe that the intentions of my Government in this respect are, "the better custody of this position against the dangers of fillibusterism, and the regulation of some political affairs upon which depend the commercial interests of the whole of Central America, which the Government of Nicaragua cannot sufficiently guarantee." I offer to you, in case of your surrender, all the honors of war, and besides the necessary time for you to arrange in your own justification and honor, with passports to whatever place you may desire to march with your garrison.

With the greatest respect and consideration, I subscribe myself your attentive servant.

GEORGE F. CAUTY.

COSTA RICA.

The Costa Rica papers, which are only up to the latter part of October, do not say a word on the war with Nicaragua. The *Cronica* of Oct. 1 says that the Costa Rican colony on the San Juan river, about Castillo, is prospering, and that new clearings are constantly making, so that in a few years the whole banks of the river will be lined with plantations and covered with fat cattle. It says that the *San Carlos* steamer is lying off Fort San Carlos, with plenty of men on board for the purposes of blockade.

By private letters from San Jose of Nov. 3d, and from Punta Arenas of the 5th, I learn that Costa Rica is strengthening her forces on the San Juan river, men being daily enrolled for that purpose. President MORA has had the title of Captain-General conferred upon him, with a remuneration from Congress of $25,000, for the sacrifices he made in the late fillibuster war. His brother, Gen. MORA, who was the late Commander-in-Chief in Nicaragua, is made Lieutenant-General, with an allowance of $20,000; and General CANAS is Secretary of War and of the Treasury, as well as General of Division, with a gift of $15,000. President MORA refused the sum voted him, although he was fully entitled to it, he having mortgaged much of his personal property to raise means with which to carry on the war, and some of it has actually passed out of his hands in liquidation of the liabilities. Some complaint is made against him, that he overrides the laws in expelling turbulent and seditious persons from the Republic, and it is also charged against him that he refuses all passports to wealthy individuals to quit the country, until they have contributed $500 for purposes of protection against anticipated fillibusterism. It seems but fair that those who have cash should contribute a little of it for their own and the general protection; and if President MORA has levied such contributions, he has done no more than all South and Central American rulers are often forced to do.

The present difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, no doubt, to a considerable degree, are the result of a disagreement on the transit question, but also spring from the difficulties environing the question of WALKER's return. Nicaragua, in the documents I forward you, states *her* side of the question, and apparently makes out a pretty good case. But Costa Rica remains to be heard from. The offer of Nicaragua to unite the two countries in a single Republic, in my view, would be rather a hard trade for Costa Rica. Nicaragua contains a population of say 350,000, while Costa Rica has only 150,000. Now if the Leon and Granada factions of Nicaragua cannot live together a year in peace, it would be folly to suppose that either section would fraternize cordially with Costa Rica. Thus, Nicaragua having more than double the population, would be able always to outvote Costa Rica, and for the industrious, enterprising, peaceable people of the latter country to be subjected to the rule of the idle, turbulent people of Nicaragua would be the height of unreasonableness. The original proposition, giving Leon and the western section of Nicaragua to Salvador (or Honduras) and the Granada, or lake and river section to Costa Rica, was much the best project.

While Nicaragua was willing to admit the ancient claim of Costa Rica to the right bank of the river, up as high as Castillo Viejo, she was not willing that this ownership should invest her with any right in the Transit. Costa Rica not only claimed an interest in the Transit from her ownership of a portion of the river, but also as security for the services she rendered Nicaragua in the war. Besides, President MORA knew full well that so soon as the election for President should be decided in Nicaragua, the war between the Granada and Leon factions would be renewed, withdrawing attention from the river, and consequently that WALKER would easily slip in while the two parties were engaged in pummeling each other. The River San Juan being the key to Costa Rica, either by way of Serapiqui, by the new road from San Carlos, or across Lake Nicaragua, it was necessary Costa Rica should take charge of it, at least for the present, for her own security.

Costa Rica found that Nicaragua, notwithstanding the agreement she had with President RIVAS that she should have a share in the benefit of the transit, had, under the new *régime* of MARTINEZ and JEREZ, through ISSARI, lately sent Minister to Washington, been offering the Isthmus to JOSEPH L. WHITE, without consultation with her, thus proving faithless to all her engagements while she was in the grasp of WALKER, and from whom she could only be released by Costa Rica; and from these and other considerations named above, I believe she was forced into demanding possession of Fort San Carlos.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Negotiations About the Nicaragua Transit—Curious Disclosures—The "Fulton" on the Look-out for Walker—General Mosquera on the Difficulties with the United States—The Convention Between the United States and New-Granada—Miscellaneous News.

From our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

I mentioned in my last that two or three emissaries of the New-York steamship Commodores had arrived here *en route* for Central America, to negotiate in regard to the Nicaragua transit. By the *Northern Light*, arrived four days since, we have another importation on the same line. This time it is the original "Jacob Townsend" in the person of the celebrated W. R. C. WEBSTER, accompanied by Mr. ALLEN, Commodore VANDERBILT's son-in-law. Mr. ALLEN does not bear any part in the propositions to be made, but accompanies Mr. WEBSTER as a sort of voucher for the genuineness of his papers, and with authority from the Commodore to indorse such promises as Mr. W. may make, if they shall not exceed the instructions in WEBSTER's portfolio. Messrs. VANDERBILT and Hon. HORACE F. CLARK agree to give WEBSTER a certain sum for the transit privilege, for either fifty or seventy years, or in perpetuity, just as he may be able to negotiate, on condition that the privilege shall be signed jointly by the Presidents and Cabinets of both Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He also bears letters from personal and political friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, pledging themselves that the United States Government will guarantee the Transit from fillibusterism, on condition of the signing of the agreement, the grant being null in default of such guarantee. The amount to be paid to the two Governments for this privilege, I do not, of course, know, as Mr. WEBSTER expects to "dicker" in such a way with them as to make it quite light but, of course, Mr. ALLEN has the maximum figures in *his* pocket.

Mr. WEBSTER also bears letters from Mr. J. D. W. to President MORA, stating that he, Mr. W., having been in the interest of Mr. WEBSTER's enemies a short time since, he readily believed and circulated stories against Mr. W., which he is now satisfied were slanders, and he therefore fully indorses him as an honorable, reliable, and injured individual. He also bears a letter from Mr. KIRKPATRICK, backing down from his charges against him, Mr. W., through Mr. YOUNG ANDERSON. Mr. President MORA is also informed that Mr. WEBSTER must, necessarily, be an honorable man, because Mr. VANDERBILT, who once abused, now indorses him, etc., etc., &c. So you see WEBSTER, this time, makes his third appearance on the stage at San José, after his two unsuccessful appearances, much in the same way that MACREADY did for a complimentary benefit, got up a long list of "eminent first-class citizens," after having previously been once or twice driven from the boards.

It would be a vastly amusing comedy that should embody the whole and true history of this interminable steamship intrigue. It would be fruitful in big and little conspiracies, juggling tricks of all sorts, the most gorgeous lying, "Now you see 'em and now you don't," in which great Commodores and Commodores' sons-in-law play the walking gentlemen, with red-headed CAUTYS to do the diplomacy and bragging, and WEBSTERS and ANDERSONS and WHITES to do the thimble-rigging. Suppers at GARRISON's parlor in the Metropolitan, and bad-liquor bouts at CAUTY's boarding-house in Broadway, should be introduced, while the scenes might represent WEBSTER's prison cells, views of the Palace at San José, Lake Nicaragua, the *San Carlos* lying in the shadow of Ometepe, ready to be delivered over to MORGAN, and a panorama of the transit road, with broken baggage and passenger-wagons piled up to make barricades for Generals CANAS and MORA, might be added, to please returned Californians who have passed over the route, and who would doubtless be happy to revive in this way the recollection of these gently-rolling, eider-cushioned vehicles.

The first time WEBSTER returned from Costa Rica, bearing his grant by which he was to plank down a million of dollars, 25 per cent. off for cash, Commodore VANDERBILT would not bite at so large a bait, and so repudiated his semi-agent WEBSTER and undertook to treat with ANDERSON. Upon this, WEBSTER went over to the enemy, MORGAN and GARRISON, who sent him out with HARRIS, son-in-law of the former, to endeavor to get an abatement of a portion of the million. WEBSTER returned with another contract, by which GARRISON was to pay down a quarter million by the 15th September, and the balance at some future time. In the meantime, Nicaragua had sent YRISSARI as Minister to the United States, expecting him to get an immediate recognition from the Cabinet at Washington. YRISSARI could not forego to make a plum out of the transit, and so he proposes, in the name of Nicaragua, to sell it out to JOE WHITE, the only apparent consideration to Nicaragua to be $60,000 worth of arms—probably old Law muskets to enable her to hold herself good against Costa Rica. Of course I don't know how much YRISSARI was to get. But WHITE, for a small advance, was to turn the transit over to GARRISON and MORGAN. So this firm, instead of carrying out their contract with President MORA, began to treat with WHITE, which coming to the ear of President MORA, and the $250,000 bonus not being forthcoming at the proper time, he indignantly rescinded the contract. WHITE went to Washington, sure that he could procure the recognition of YRISSARI, and protection to the contract he had made with him. At first, Mr. BUCHANAN thought it was "all right"—that Costa Rica had no hold on the route, either by occupation or otherwise, and being completely deceived by WHITE, agreed to receive YRISSARI. VANDERBILT, however, opened the President's eyes in season, and YRISSARI and JOE WHITE fell together.

A little episode in this game is worth relating. GARRISON, after he should get the privilege through WHITE, would of course need the steamers, then and now in the hands of the Costa Ricans. The old man CAUTY was in New-York, pretending to be the authorized agent of Costa Rica on the transit and other questions, and no doubt *had* President MORA's confidence. His son has charge of all the river and lake boats. CAUTY was living at a very genteel boarding-house in Broadway, "putting on airs;" in fact, playing the Great Mogul with such success as not only to astonish the landlady with his great wealth, but actually making all the inexperienced boarders believe he was either President MORA himself, or else that the President was only *his* Secretary. CAUTY agreed with GARRISON to *lease* him the lake and river boats on behalf of Costa Rica, the company allowing her $1 50 for every passenger they might transport, for the use of them. How much Capt. GARRISON was eventually to pay Capt. CAUTY, and what share Col. CAUTY, who has possession of the boats, was to have for his treachery to President MORA, is not known. But it *is* known that a black boy followed Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN up to the very genteel boarding-house, with a bag of gold on his shoulder, and after a drink of champagne all round, in which one of the landlady's daughters was invited to join, Capt. GARRISON counted down to Capt. CAUTY one hundred and twenty double eagles, with the head of "Liberty" on t'other side. It is also said that CAUTY went next morning and invested $500 of the money in silver-plate as a present to a distinguished friend in Costa Rica, hoping in this way to throw dust in his eyes in regard to his motives in the *lease* transaction—but another *friend*, to whom CAUTY was slightly indebted, getting his eye on the consignment, seized upon it, and sold it at a sheriff's sale.

Another distinguished personage was also to get rich on this Morgan contract. PARKER H. FRENCH, ex-fillibuster and ex-Walker Minister to Washington, had obtained the contract to supply the steamers with wood, and was giving champagne suppers on the strength of his expectations, when the Yrissari recognition "busted up." I do not hear whether WALKER had secured the position of Lake pilot, or where HENNINGSEN was to be stationed, but presume that everything was fixed right.

Nobody can say this scheme was not pretty well laid. With the $60,000 worth of arms to be shipped probably in one of MORGAN's vessels—GARRISON in possession of the River and Lake steamers—PARKER FRENCH and other distinguished diplomats and leaders quietly introduced into the country—the *Tennessee* sent down to run a trip or two to Vera Cruz, in order to be handy at New-Orleans and Galveston—and YRISSARI and CAUTY bought over, the latter gone up the river to make the arrangements—"WALKER's sword sent for by telegraph," etc.

Well, I hope, as I said before, that if anybody gets the transit grant, it will be Commodore GARRISON, for he was the most liberal Pacific Steamship man the opposition route ever had, and that's all passengers care about.

The United States war steamer *Fulton* arrived at Boca del Toro on the 12th instant, ostensibly to prevent the landing of WALKER at that point. Of course, this must be all humbug, for the Government at Washington can scarcely entertain the idea that WALKER intends to debark at such an out-of-the-way place to get into Costa Rica or Nicaragua. From Boca del Toro to David the time made by travelers is five days. It would take troops ten days to make the same distance. Even mules cannot travel over a portion of the road to David, men being obliged to carry the mails on their backs; and from David to San Jose, cannon and munitions cannot be carried at all. It takes the mail fourteen days to go from David to San Jose, and of course troops carrying only their small arms would be over a month in making the distance. Besides, a large portion of the country is completely bare of provisions, and the men would starve to death in the mountain coast ranges. If WALKER *should* succeed in getting off with his expedition, he would probably land at Salinas, an inlet not far from Greytown, and coming out on the river at some distance above that town, to avoid the British fleet, endeavor to get into Costa Rica by the Serapiqui River. Even to do that he must seize upon or buy over some of the steamers as they come down the river. But I do not believe much in WALKER's return. With no party in Nicaragua, he has got to set out with everything necessary to the invasion of a hostile country, including at least two thousand men. His friends pretend that he has at least this number already enrolled, and perhaps he has. They also say that they have already raised $200,000. But his men are scattered all along the coast, from Charleston to Galveston, and it would take that much money to concentrate them at a given point, clothe and maintain them until they were ready to set sail. He would then need cannon and all munitions of war, as well as a large amount of stores, which must be set down at $150,000 more; and then, to freight these and his men, another $150,000 would be needed. So he must have half a million of dollars to enable him to set his foot in Central America, besides a further credit for supplies to leave behind him. Now, I presume that the $200,000 "raised" is all in promises, and it is not at all probable that the South and Southwest are prepared to discount their own notes for a fillibuster operation, even at 75 per cent. discount. I look upon the thing as having "gone in," at least, for the present, especially as the nice little Yrissari-Cauty plot has "gone in."

The convention between New-Granada and the United States on the 15th of April massacre, does not give any better satisfaction to the native people here than it does in the United States. The lower and middle classes are against all indemnity for, or even an acknowledgment of, the wrong done, while many of the better class were in hopes the affair would lead to the absorption of the transit route and the termini, Colon and Panama, thus giving us a stable and responsible Government, and making the Isthmus at this point what it would be under an enlightened rule—the great depôt for Southern, Central American and Mexican trade.

The United States sloop-of-war, *Decatur*, and the British steam-frigate, *Magicienne*, are in port. The latter ship returned two weeks since from Gallapagos Islands, and reports the discovery of a dangerous rock.

The United States steam war-ship *Wabash* and the British line-of-battle steam-propeller *Brunswick* are at Aspinwall. The United States steamer *Fulton* is at Boca del Toro, and the *Saratoga* at Greytown.

Colonel KINNEY, of the Mosquito Grant, is at Aspinwall, bound to Europe. The story of the *Tribune's* Greytown correspondent, about his clandestinely leaving San Juan without paying his washerwoman, etc., is a slander against Colonel K.

Judge J. M. CRANE is a passenger on the *Northern Light*. He goes to ask of Congress the establishment of a Territory out of the Great Basin of the Continent lying between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains. The Judge has lately been exploring these regions, and speaks most enthusiastically of their resources.

GEORGE R. GLIDDEN, the distinguished Egyptian traveler and writer, died suddenly at his hotel in Panama on the 16th inst. He was on his return to New-York, as one of the agents of the Honduras Railroad Company. His remains were taken charge of by his traveling companion, H. SHELTON SANFORD, Esq. Mr. GLIDDEN was for several years United States Consul at Cairo, in Egypt, and is well known, also, for his work, "*Indigenous Races of Man*," and "*Types of Mankind*." He was English by birth, and died at the age of 47 years.

The fine steamship *Northern Light* brought out a thousand passengers, besides the troops. One family of a mother with six young ladies, her children, were on board, bound to Oregon. Being short of funds, these young ladies, who had been delicately reared, were obliged to take steerage passage. But the agent at New-York, Mr. RAYMOND, becoming acquainted with their condition, directed the Purser to take them into the cabin. Mr. R. is in the habit of doing these things, and in such a cold, cheerless business atmosphere as that of New-York, they speak volumes for the goodness of his heart.

Señor MEDINA came out in the *Northern Light*, having raised half a million dollars in Europe with which to establish a Bank at San José de Costa Rica.

I learn from Jamaica that the British Government has sent out five steam gun-boats, to lay on the side of Jamaica facing the Island of Cuba, to watch the slave-traders.

From Bogota our dates are only up to Oct. 24. Everything was quiet at the capital. Most of the eight new federal States had framed their Constitutions and elected provisional Governors. The Conservative, a Government party, are in the majority in four States, the Rojos or Radicals in two, and in the other two parties are equally divided in the Legislatures. The Assembly of Bolivar, the capital of which I believe is Carthagena, have incorporated some very illiberal provisions in their Constitution, such as forbidding foreigners to hold real estate, mines, &c., but as in these respects it is in conflict with the federal laws, no doubt the State will find it necessary to give way. In Mompos, Chita, Loricelada, and some other districts, slight disturbances continue. It is said at Bogota that in Venezuela, President MONAGOS, dissatisfied with the bad effect the more liberal laws of the Government of New Granada are having in making his people discontented, is seeking to pick a quarrel with President OSPINA. The Government has contracted with Mr. R. A. JOY to carry the mails from Bogota to the Atlantic, at Santa Martha, thus shortening the time of the mails to this Isthmus.

F. W. R.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857.

The passengers have been detained some 33 hours by the gold train running off the track. Fourteen miles out of Panama, owing to some defect in a rail, the tender and three cars ran off, between embankments of about five to eight feet in height, where the track was very narrow and muddy, and it was found impossible to clear the road of the wreck. It was about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th when the train ran off. Men were immediately brought on the ground, but such was the difficulty of the work in getting the tender up, that it was not until morning that the work of reparation of the road could be commenced. The passenger trains were sent back to Panama. On the morning of the 20th, the workmen commenced to make a new road-bed around the wrecked cars, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the rails were laid, the freight from the cars transferred without injury, and at 3 o'clock this morning we all arrived, considerably fatigued—at least, those of us who stuck to the wreck—but all in good order. Considerable grumbling took place, of course, but it was an accident that might have happened on any road, and that happens on the Panama Railroad as seldom as on any other. Indeed, this is the first time for a year that any accident has happened to either California passenger or freight trains on this road.

The British steamer *Thames* arrived here from Greytown on the 19th, bringing dates from Greytown up to the 17th, but as the river is closed, we have no news from the interior. The steamer brings a rumor that 300 Nicaraguans had come down and relieved San Carlos from the Costa Rican blockade, but this story may be fairly subject to doubt.

The *Saratoga* was in port, all well. The British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick* left here two days since, either for Greytown or Jamaica.

F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian Revolution—Movement Against Castilla in Lima—Modification of the Treaty Between the United States and Peru—Success of the Revolution in Bolivia—Reception of the United States Minister to Chili—His Speech, and the President's Reply.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

The British Mail steamship *New-Granada* arrived on the 5th inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 16, Lima and Callao to the 26th, and Guayaquil to Nov. 1.

ECUADOR.

Dates from Quito to Oct. 20 state that Congress was still in session, occupied in framing more liberal laws for the government of the country, which, after the manner of Spanish-American rulers, will be applied when found convenient; when not, not. Congress has also resolved to abolish the tribute to the Indians of the Territory, entailed upon the country by old Spain.

PERU.

News from Arequipa, to the 21st October, represents matters as remaining pretty much in the same state as by the previous mails a fortnight before. Then it was said that President CASTILLA would attack VIVANCO, or rather assault the city of Arequipa, in which he has been shut up for the last six weeks, as soon as he should receive a besieging train that was daily expected to be landed at the port of Ilo. Well, the cannon arrived in due time. But in attempting to land it through the surf, through the mismanagement of the persons who had charge of the volsa, or raft, the whole concern slipped into the sea! On the 21st, Castilla getting impatient, made an attack upon the city, in which he lost 10 persons killed and 18 wounded, and had his horse killed under him. (The South American revolutions are always rather hard on horses. I recollect that when Castilla was working his way towards Lima to oust President Echenique, one of his Generals, Torrico, killed 1,500 horses to prevent them from falling into the hands of his rival.) It is reported that General San Roman, first in command under Castilla, was wounded on the 21st. A private letter says that the revolution will be ended in a week at latest, by the surrender of Vivanco. *Quien sabe?*

On the 16th, five small vessels, loaded with sugar, flour, liquors, and rice, one 12-lb. and one 18-lb. gun, in attempting to disembark their cargoes for Castilla were taken by the *Aruaco* steamer, belonging to Vivanco. This steamer also captured the Peruvian bark *Micaela*, with 300 tons of guano on board. It was offered at public auction in the port of Islay, occupied by Vivanco, but finding no buyers, was ordered to Valparaiso. When the British Mail steamer *Bolivia*, from Valparaiso reached Islay, by order of the British Consul there, she was forbidden to land any provisions, although the people were suffering greatly from scarcity. Although provisions were very high in the city of Arequipa, there was no lack felt as yet. Rice was selling there at 38 cents ℔ ℔.

The Lima papers say nothing about the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Sullivan, the British Chargé, although it is known, as I wrote you a month ago, that one of them had been arrested, and the police were on the track of the other. Indeed, you might as well look for news in a last year's Almanac as to find it in a Lima paper. Lima was quiet, but many apprehended that Don Domingo Elias would soon get up a revolution there against Castilla, and drive both him and Vivanco out of the country. My information, however, leads me to a different conclusion. Don Domingo is now suffering from an affection of the brain, the result of severe sickness, and is far from being in condition to head a revolution.

The Government of Peru having advertised for an agent to sell guano in the United States, in place of Barreda Brother, the house of Rothschild, through their agent, offered for it; also a company headed by Messrs. Terry and Morales of Lima, Señor Zaracondegui for his house and the house of Otague & Brothe, and lastly, the house of Alsop & Co. The selection would be made in a few days.

Jose Manuel Pasquel, Archbishop of Lima, died on the 17th.

MODIFICATION OF A TREATY WITH PERU.

Doubts having arisen as to the proper interpretation of the 12th article of the Treaty of the 26th July, 1851, between the United States and Peru, relative to the free admission of United States whalers and a portion of their goods, oil, &c., into Tumbes and other ports in Peru, it was deemed best to more clearly define its meaning by a new treaty. The 12th article provided that our whaling vessels that should visit Peruvian ports to repair, refit and provision, could sell their provisions and merchandise, including oil, in the quantity of $200 *ad valorem* for each vessel, without being obliged to pay tonnage and port dues, or any other charge or impost, for the articles changed or sold in this manner. They were also permitted, with the same exemption from tonnage and port dues, to sell or barter their merchandise, provisions and oil, to the additional sum of $1,000 *ad valorem* for each vessel, paying for the additional part of these articles the same duties which are paid by the vessels of the most favored nations for like provisions, merchandise or oils. This article is now replaced by the following:

Art. 1. The permission conceded to whaling vessels of the United States to barter or sell their provisions and merchandise, to the amount of $200, *ad valorem*, without being obliged to pay tonnage or port dues, or any other impost, shall not be understood to apply without limitation to all classes of merchandize, but only to those which it is the custom to provide whalers with for long voyages.

Art. 2. In this extension of rights is comprehended, besides the products of the fisheries, the following articles: white cottons, white unbleached cottons, imperials, blue drills, twilled cottons, amstapes, tickings, Indianas, or calico, clothing of mariners of all classes, soap, fat, boots, shoes and brogans, hatchets, bread, flour, lard, butter, rum, salt meat, hams, stearine and sperm candles, canvas, cordage and tobacco.

Art. 3. Whalers are also permitted to disembark without any duties whatever, the provisions and merchandise specified in the anterior article, to the quantity of $500 *ad valorem*, in conformity with the anterior article, 61 of the General Regulation of Commerce; but for all additional amount from $500 up to $1,000 *ad valorem*, the exemption shall be limited to port and tonnage dues.

This Convention was approved by the National Convention on the 3d day of October ultimo, and waits the approval of the United States Senate.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN LIMA.

By a private letter dated at Callao on the 27th, just as the British steamer was leaving, I learn the following important facts: It is reported in Lima that Vivanco, willing to make use of any means to defeat Castilla at Ateguipa, resorted to trickery with that view. He offered to surrender into President Castilla's hands one of the fortresses of Ateguipa for a certain sum of money. Castilla sent the sum agreed upon, but when the troops of the latter advanced to take possession, they were received by heavy discharges of artillery. This is supposed to be the "attack" spoken off as having taken place on the 21st October. In consequence of this mismanagement, it is said the Convention at Lima, which has now been in session nearly three years, were formally discussing the project of depriving Castilla of the command of the army—or in other words of overthrowing him—when the Council of Ministers, whom he had named to act in his stead during his absence, ordered all the troops in Lima to hold themselves in readiness at their quarters, to drive out the Convention in case they should persevere in their intention. If the Convention, which is not friendly to Castilla, can count upon a sufficient force of the people to sustain them, or can draw over the few soldiers in Lima, no doubt Castilla will find the gates of Lima closed against him on his return.

BOLIVIA.

From La Paz the dates are to Oct. 13. The revolution of Dr. Linares against President Cordova seems to have been crowned with almost complete success. Sucre, the capital, pronounced for the revolution on the 28th September. On Sunday, the 27th, after three or four days' skirmishing in the suburbs of Cochabamba, whither Cordova had retired, a "great fight" took place in the streets of the city, which lasted till Oct. 1. Linares drove out his enemy, who left 700 dead and wounded. Out of 1,700 troops and a numerous body of Indian militia, Cordova only entered the city of Oruro on the 8th October with 800 men. Linares followed him up with 2,000 men, and another force of 1,200 men would join Linares from La Paz. Of course Cordova must foot it out of the country.

The United States Minister Resident, Mr. Dana, had complained to Linares of the violation of the Legation by the entrance of his officers to seize the Government refugees, but as yet had got no satisfaction.

Robberies and assassinations, the destruction of edifices, the sacking of private houses, even of his own friends, are freely charged against Cordova since the outbreak. It is quite probable that both sides, in this respect, are equally culpable.

CHILI.

The political troubles of this country are completely ended. Since President Montt was compelled to accept a liberal Cabinet, his policy has been completely changed. From a strong Conservative he has been forced by public opinion to become a strong Liberal. He has completely abandoned his idea of punishing former seditionists, and has even conferred benefits upon his greatest political enemies. An extraordinary session of Congress was installed Oct. 5 which voted the estimates refused to the old Cabinet. The new Chambers has also voted to negotiate a loan of $7,000,000 in Europe, to complete the Valparaiso and the Santiago and the Santiago and Tacna Railroads. It is thought it will also pass the Senate.

El Mercurio states that the economical situation of the country has not improved, but that the happy settlement of political differences has induced confidence in the stability of the Government and institutions, and imparted fresh vigor to capitalists. The articles of first necessity are exhorbitantly high—so high, indeed, that in the South, the centre of agricultural industry, the people are suffering for food, and a Benevolent Committee have sent breadstuffs to the Province of Maule, to be sold at low prices. Fortunately, the prospects of the coming crop are excellent.

The Southern Railroad, twelve miles of which are opened, and which cost $915,044, produced from the 16th to the 27th September, $11,705; equivalent to $976 45 per day; but I suspect this large receipt is due to the fact that the anniversary of Chilian Independence intervenes.

An exclusive privilege has been granted to Don Juan Rippel to navigate the river Valdivia by steam for four years.

Hon. John Bigler, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Chili, presented his credentials to that Government, accompanied by an autograph letter from President Buchanan to President Montt. I translate them:

ADDRESS OF MR. BIGLER.

I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of your Excellency.

In this letter your Excellency will be assured of the continuation of the friendship which the Government of the United States has always manifested towards the Government of Chili.

As her representative, I have but little to add to the assurances already given, further than to express to your Excellency how happy I shall be, in all my intercourse with the Government of your Excellency, to cultivate the closest friendship, and to strengthen, as far as I am able, the ties that at present unite, and should always unite, our two Republics in a sincere and cordial friendship.

As the most zealous defenders of liberal Republican institutions, the people of the United States sympathized cordially with Chili in her struggle for independence, and since its happy and glorious termination, have observed with pleasure and with pride her progressive march towards the elevated position she now occupies among the civilized nations of the world.

The people of the United States recognise in Chili a sister Republic in the enjoyment of equal liberties with themselves, and ardently entertain the hope that her destinies will always be directed by a liberal and just government, which shall possess the means and the desire to dispense the benefits of a wise constitution, purchased at a price too dear to be easily forgotten.

Truly desirous as I am of continuing the friendly relations that at present happily exist between the two Governments, and highly important as I judge these cordial relations, I can do no less than congratulate myself that the Executive power is in the hands of a person so distinguished as your Excellency for his elevated ideas and liberality of character, when I shall have to treat upon subjects tending to augment the honor, happiness and prosperity of the United States and Chili.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT MONTT.

The people of Chili have always sympathized with the United States, and sought constantly to augment the good understanding that binds them together; and my Government, as the interpreter of such sentiments, has directed its efforts to the same end, observing with pleasure that these relations, founded on a basis of friendship and mutual convenience, are being extended and consolidated.

The sentiments expressed in the letter of the President of the United States, and those which his Minister has advanced on his own part, are new guarantees that these ties will every day grow stronger.

I feel gratified that a gentleman so honorable as yourself should have been charged with this important mission, and it will be gratifying to me in the course of it to give new proofs of the benevolent desires with which my administration is animated in respect to the people and government of the United States, and towards the person of their Minister.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chili:

Great and Good Friend: I have appointed John Bigler, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near the Government of the Republic of Chili, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is strongly impressed with the friendship which we hold towards your Government, and with our desire to cultivate the harmony and good understanding that so happily exists between us. Knowing his probity, intelligence and good conduct, I have full confidence that he will be acceptable to your Excellency, and that he will strive to effect our desire to preserve and advance, on all occasions, the interests and the felicity of the two Republics. I pray your Excellency to give full credit to all he may say on the part of the United States, and more particularly to his assurances to your Excellency of the friendship which he professes towards your Republic, and of her desire to see it prosper. May God grant your Excellency health and happiness.

Dated at Washington, the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1857. By the President.

Your good friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

Money is very scarce in Chili, and food high, while labor does not meet with a corresponding recompense. Holders of Flour are selling at $6 50 ℔ quintal, but some demand $7 50. The present abundant supplies of North America and California, it is expected, will permit supplies so as to materially reduce this high price. In Carolina Rice, 1,000 quintals sold at $6 25. Contractors for Barley are willing to pay $1 62 ℔ quintal for the new crop. Copper, in bars, is worth $12 25, cash; holders ask $22. Lumber is dull. Nitrate is worth $2 75, cash. Exported from Iquique in September, 125,794 quintals, of which 12,000 quintals went to Boston. Saltpetre is worth 22 rails. Freights from Iquique to Liverpool, £3 10s. American ship *Lea Ranger* takes Nitiate to Baltimore and Philadelphia for $18; *Red Rover* to Falmouth £3 10s.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Immigrant Massacre—Mormon Complicity.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

By the steamer *Senator*, which arrived on the 27th, from ports on the Southern Coast, we have files of Los Angeles papers to the 24th October, and from San Diego to 17th of October. The only information of importance is in relation to the Indian troubles on the Plains. The news, published on the arrival of the last steamer, of the massacre of over one hundred immigrants, is fully confirmed. The evidence establishing the complicity of the Mormons in this outrage, is now sufficient to banish all doubt on that subject. We refer our readers to the statements published below.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT LOS ANGELES.

We learn from the Los Angeles *Star* that a mass meeting of citizens was held in that city on the 12th October to investigate the facts in the recent massacre, on the Salt Lake road, of more than one hundred Americans. The meeting was organized by the election of George N. Whitman, Chairman, and Mr. W. H. Peterson, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Charles Chapman.

Mr. W. A. Wallace then read the following statement of Mr. George Powers, of Little Rock, Ark., who had just arrived across the Plains. Mr. Powers says, on his arrival, last August, at Salt Lake:

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE POWERS AS TO THE MASSACRE AND MORMON COMPLICITY.

We found the Mormons making very determined preparations to fight the United States troops, whenever they may arrive. On our way in, we met three companies of one hundred men each, armed, and on the road towards the pass above Fort Bridger. I was told at Fort Bridger, that at Fort Supply, twelve miles this side of Fort Bridger, there were four hundred armed Indians awaiting orders; they also said that there were 50,000 pounds of flour stored at Fort Bridger for the use of their army. We found companies drilling every evening in the City. The Mormons declared to us that no United States troops should ever cross the mountains; and they talked and acted as if they were willing to take a brush with Uncle Sam.

We remained in Salt Lake five days, and then pushed on, hoping we might overtake a larger train, which had started ten days ahead of us, and which proved to be the train that was massacred. We came on to Buttermilk Fort, near the lone cedar, 175 miles, and found the inhabitants greatly enraged at the train which had just passed, declaring that they had abused the Mormon women, calling them w——s, &c., and letting on about the men. The people had refused to sell that train any provisions, and told us they were sorry they had not killed them there, but they knew it would be done before they got in. They stated further, that they were holding the Indians in check until the arrival of their chief, when he would follow the train and cut it in pieces.

At Corn Creek we found plenty of Indians, who were all peaceable and friendly. We learned nothing of the train, except that it had passed that place several days before, and we were glad to find we had gained so much on them. The next place we heard of the train was on our arrival at Beaver, 230 miles from Salt Lake. Here we learned that when the train ahead were camped at Corn Creek, which was 35 miles back, and at which place we found the Indians so friendly, an ox died, and the Indians asked for it. Before it was given to them a Mormon reported that he saw an emigrant go to the carcass and cut it with his knife, and as he did so would pour some liquid from a phial. The meat was eaten by the Indians and three of them died, and several more were sick and would die. The people at Beaver seemed also to be incensed against the train for the same reason as before reported. I asked an Indian, at Beaver, if there was any truth in the poisoned meat story; he replied in English that he did not know, that several of the Indians had died and several were sick. He said their water-melons made them all sick, and he believed that the Mormons had poisoned them.

While waiting here, the train of Wm. Mathews and Sidney Tanner, of San Bernardino, came up, and I made arrangements to come on with them. We came on to Parowan, and here we learned that the train ahead had been attacked by the Indians, at the Mountain Meadows, 50 miles from Parowan, and had returned upon their road five miles to a spring, and fortified themselves. We then drove out of Parowan five or six miles, and camped at what is called the Summit.

Next morning an express arrived from Mr. Dame, President of Parowan, requesting us not to proceed any further that day, if we pleased; also, that Mathews and Tanner should return to Parowan, and bring me along with them. We returned, and a council was held, at which it was advised by Mr. Dame, that I should go back to my own train, as they did not wish to have strangers in their train. He also stated, that at 2 o'clock that morning, he had received an express from the train ahead, stating they were surrounded by Indians, who had killed two or three of their number, and asking for assistance. While we were talking, an express came in from Beaver, stating that the Indians had attacked my train in the streets of that place, and were fighting when he left. One reason given was, than ten miles the other side of Beaver, an emigrant train had shot an Indian, which greatly enraged them; that the people of Beaver went out in the night and brought the emigrants in, and were followed by the Indians, who made the attack after their arrival.

From this statement to Mr. Powers, it appears that the attack was commenced on the 14th of September. Mr. Dame, a Mormon, told him he could raise a company and rescue the train from the Indians, but he "*dared not disobey the Council.*" Continues Mr. Powers:

On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, we left Cedar City. About the middle of the afternoon we met the four men who were sent out the night previous, returning in a wagon. Mathews and Tanner held a council with them apart, and when they left, Mathews told me the entire train had been cut off; and, as it was still dangerous to travel the road, they concluded it was better for us to pass the spot in the night. We continued on, without much conversation, and about midnight met Mr. Dame, (I did not know that he had left Cedar City,) and three other white men coming from the scene of slaughter, in company with a band of some twenty Indian warriors. One of the men in company with Mr. Dame, was Mr. Haight, President of Cedar City. Mr. Dame said they had been out to see to the burying of the dead; but the dead were not buried. From what I heard, I believe the bodies were left lying naked upon the ground, having been stripped of their clothing by the Indians. These Indians had a two-horse wagon, filled with something I could not see, as blankets were carefully spread over the top. The wagon was driven by a white man, and beside him, there were two or three Indians in it. Many of them had shawls, and bundles of women's clothes were tied to their saddles. They were also supplied with guns or pistols, besides bows and arrows. The hindmost Indians were driving several head of the emigrants' cattle, Mr. Dame and Mr. Haight, and their men, seemed to be on the best of terms with the Indians, and they were all in high spirits, as if they were mutually pleased with the accomplishment of some desired object. They thronged around us, and greeted us with noisy cordiality. We did not learn much from them. They passed on, and we drove all night in silence, and at daylight camped, and were told we were three miles beyond the scene of slaughter.

Mr. Powers continues to give the particulars of his journey through the Indian country. His train secured the services of a Mormon, named Hatch, an Indian missionary, who, for compensation, agreed to come through with the train, and protect them from the Indians, calling himself an "interpreter." One day Mr. Hatch started ahead of the train to go to the Muddy. He continues:

When the train had nearly reached the Muddy River, they met Hatch returning, in company with two young men, brothers Young, horse thieves, who were escaping from justice in San Bernardino, having been assisted in getting away by those who had them in custody. Mr. Hatch stated that when he reached the Muddy, he found the young boys in company with an emigrant, who had escaped the massacre. That on his arrival, there was not an Indian in sight, and that he had to give the whoop to call them from concealment. He said, in continuation, without appearing to notice the discrepancy, that on his arrival he found the Indians hotly pursuing the three men; and that they jumped upon the emigrant, and killed him before his eyes, before he could interfere to prevent it. He said that he threw himself between the boys and Indians, and had great difficulty in saving them. The Indians were in a great excitement, as he said, but that as Mathews and Tanner were Mormons, they could pass without any danger.

When they arrived at the Muddy, they found 30 or 40 Indians, and the mail-riders from Los Angeles, who had come in that morning. The Indians were very friendly, and shook hands with everybody. No expression of hostility to Americans was heard, but this was accounted for on the ground that this was a Mormon train.

Mr. Powers and his train arrived at San Bernardino, and he was advised by Mr. Mathews, who, he learned, was a President or Elder in that place, not to associate with the damned apostates; that they were cut-throats of the worst character. If he wished, they would give him constant work at their mill in the mountains, and he must be careful not to talk too much of what he had seen. While in San Bernardino, he heard many persons express gratification at the massacre. At the church services on Sunday, Capt. Hunt occupied the pulpit, and, among other things, he said that the hand of the Lord was in it; whether it was done by white or red skins, it was right! The prophesies concerning Missouri were being fulfilled, and they would all be accomplished. Mr. Mathews said the work had just begun, and it should be carried on until Uncle Sam and all his boys that were left should come to Zion and beg for bread.

After hearing the reading of this and other corroboratory statements, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Andrews, Messrs. Sparks, Margradge, Chapman and others. A Committee of four, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Sparks, W. A. Wallace, Dr. Andrews and W. W. Twich, were appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting adjourned until the next day.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEETING.

On the 13th October the meeting convened again, when the Convention reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, After a careful examination into all the circumstances connected with the late horrible massacre in Utah Territory, we firmly believe the atrocious act was perpetrated by the Mormons, and their allies, the Indians; and

Whereas, We perceive the rapidly gathering clouds of trouble, caused by a long, undisturbed, systematized course of thefts, robberies and murders, promoted and sanctioned by their leader and head prophet, Brigham Young, together with the Elders and followers of the Mormon Church, upon American citizens, whom necessity has compelled to pass through their Territory; aware of their bitter hostility to our Republican Government, and all its institutions; their rejection, insult, oppression, and in some cases murder, of the Federal officers, sent by the President to enforce the laws of the United States; believing that the late massacre in cold blood of one hundred and eighteen persons, included in which number were sixty women and children, is but a commencement of a series of such fiendish atrocities, that the many emigrant trains, now on their way from the Western States to California, are liable to meet the same fate; that unless speedy measures are taken by the Government of the United States, the tide of emigration by this route will be entirely stopped:

Therefore, be it resolved, That we respectfully petition the President of the United States to exert the authority vested in him by the Constitution, that prompt measures may be taken for the punishment of the authors of the recent appalling and wholesale butchery of innocent women and children.

Resolved, That as there are at the present time a large community of Mormons residing in the adjoining county of San Bernardino, many of whom are living in open violation of one of the most important and sacred laws of our State,

Be it resolved, That we hereby respectfully request the Chief Executive of this State to enforce its laws upon this people.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves ready, at all times, to respond to the call of the proper authorities to assist, if necessary, in enforcing obedience to the laws.

Another Train Attacked—Mormon Rebellion.

S. B. Honea, of Franklin County, Arkansas, recently arrived at Los Angeles. He left home on the 9th of May last for California. He saw nothing of armed bands till they reached Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory. Here they saw a large quantity of provisions stored, a considerable number of Indians encamped all around the fort, and heard the people generally speaking of making preparations to go out and meet General Harney. At Fort Bridger, he was told by a merchant that at Fort Supply over 400 Indians were encamped, awaiting orders to attack the United States troops. About thirty miles from Fort Bridger he met three companies of men, generally mounted, and all well armed, having abundance of baggage, their wagons being numbered in messes. Mr. Honea says he also here had a conversation with one of the Mormon soldiers, an Englishman, who, camping with the company, grew very communicative over the camp-fires. The substance of this conversation, Mr. Honea reports as follows:

He referred in bitter terms to the treatment the Mormons had received in Illinois and Missouri, reflected on the unjustness and tyranny of the people of the United States, and said that the time was come to get even. He said they were on their way to meet General Harney, to see what he was coming for; "if he was coming peaceably, we will let him come, but if not, we will drive him back," were the words used. Another Mormon, named Killion, an old man, who lives about seven miles from Salt Lake City, spoke bitterly against the United States, denounced Judge Drummond, and all the Federal officers, and rejoiced that the time had come when the Saints would be avenged on their enemies—that men were found who could face the enemy, and that Harney, with his 2,500 men, never would enter Salt Lake City. He also stated that Governor Brigham Young had ordered the people to prepare for war; that they should not sell emigrants anything; that they must lay up provisions; that the men and women must not dress up in store clothes any more, but that all must be saved to forward the cause of the Church against the common enemy—that the men must be content with buckskin instead of broadcloth, and have plenty of guns and ammunition.

On the 17th August, Mr. Honea passed through the City of Salt Lake. Remained only three or four hours. Had a conversation with a merchant, a Gentile, who stated that on the previous Sunday Brigham Young had declared, in the Temple, that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent Territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form or laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church. Was told that the house of Gilbert & Garrison had orders from Brigham to pack up and leave before the 1st of November.

During all the residue of this journey the train of Mr. Honea was harassed by the Indians. They hired repeatedly Mormon guides, or "interpreters," as protection against the savages, and for this purpose expended $1,815; but found that the wretches were acting the traitors' part, and seemed inclined rather to setting the Indians on to attack, than to protecting them. Two men in a train that joined them, Captain Turner and Mr. Collins, were shot and seriously wounded while in the Mormon train of Beaver, by the Indians. While near the Muddy, the Indians made another attack upon Mr. Honea's train, and run off 375 head of cattle.

Effect of the Financial Crisis in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

We are not of those who anticipate that much disaster to California will accrue from the untoward events in the Atlantic States. That there will necessarily be a few failures and some pecuniary distress is to be expected. But, on the whole, our people have been expecting and preparing for such a state of things as at present. Our people have in the last few years passed through a commercial revolution. Things in this State had already reached the lowest bottom, and were gradually gaining a more sound basis. The great trouble with California has been the extravagant and luxurious mode of living by all classes of her citizens occasioned by the great influx of gold. Thousands and thousands of dollars were sent East for the purchase of luxuries which could well have been dispensed with. Hereafter our people will be more economical. The unparalleled resources of this highly-favored State are such, that she, with a very little trouble, can supply all her own demands. Capital, hereafter, instead of being forwarded by the million to fill the coffers and save from bankruptcy the heartless speculators of the East, will be used in developing our resources and improving our land. California, to-day, is ahead of any State in the Union, and her prospects brighter. The crisis on the other side will ultimately be to her advantage. Thousands of persons now out of employment in the Atlantic States will find their way to our shores with the intention of making this their permanent home, and fully impressed with the idea that labor will meet with its due reward.

It is with great sorrow that we are compelled to announce the suspension of the banking firm of Sather & Church, of this city. The sympathies of their friends are with these gentlemen, but that will not afford the material aid so much needed in this crisis. We are assured that they are doing everything in their power to make a speedy liquidation of their affairs. A great many of their creditors who were not fortunate enough to secure early attachments have been prevented from receiving their deposits, by the action of some attachers including in their establishments the amount of their drafts in transit to New-York. Such attachments, we understand, will not hold, and the sums will ultimately be transferred to the general fund. For the time being, however, these amounts are tied up in the hands of the Sheriff. For a statement of their affairs we refer our readers to another column.

The readers will see, from statements given elsewhere, that three more of the unfortunate sufferers by the wreck of the *Central America* have been rescued. This gives hope, even slight though it be, that more may be ultimately rescued from a watery grave.

From the San Francisco Alta.

It is a matter of congratulation to all Californians that, with trifling exceptions, we are as yet free from this blight which has fallen upon the nation. Most sincerely do we pray that we may escape this financial crash; and, indeed, from all we can learn, we feel that in this convulsion California, generally speaking, will not be affected. We have but just recovered from the great convulsions of 1855, and the financial condition of the people at large is considered better than at any previous time in the history of the State. Let us all practice habits of economy, self-denial and industry, and we shall weather the storm with certainty.

Run upon Sather & Church—Suspension of Payment.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Upon the arrival of the steamer *John L. Stephens*, last evening, and the news of the protest in New-York, on drafts drawn by Sather & Church, bankers of this city, on the American Exchange Bank, at New-York, a large number of attachments were sued out and levied upon the firm here. As is generally known, Sather & Church occupy the luckless banking premises of the late Page, Bacon & Co. Shortly after midnight a great number of persons collected about the Bank, and great excitement prevailed. Both Mr. Sather and Mr. Church were present, and notified the crowd that the banking-house would soon be opened. Meanwhile the crowd continued to increase. A large deputation of the Police were present, and took their posts about the doors to keep the press of creditors peaceful and orderly, while on the inside of the house some $30,000 or $40,000 of attachments were being levied.

At about half-past 2 o'clock, this morning, Mr. Sather opened one of the doors of the house and invited all who had claims against the house to enter and be paid off; and, at the same time, requested all such as had no demands to leave the premises. A stream of persons crowded in and were paid at the counter. At about 4 o'clock, when nobody was present asking payment, and after all demands had been satisfied, the house closed again.

The news of the run spread through the city and the excitement this morning was intense. At 9 o'clock this morning a crowd had collected again in front of the bank, and when it opened, shortly afterwards, a great press took place against the doors. Many women were among the crowd, and anxiety and excitement were to be seen on every side. The Sheriff's officers continued pressing in with attachments, which were issued in showers from the Courts. As the crowd increased the excitement increased, and the packed masses swayed backward and forward in front of an opening about two feet wide, through which now and then one battered creditor could squeeze into the building. This continued till about half-past 9 o'clock, when the doors were closed and the crowd shut out.

STATEMENT FROM SATHER & CHURCH.

The following "Statement" has been furnished by Messrs. Sather & Church, bankers here, for publication:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable in the hands of J. B. Roberts, Samuel Merritt and T. H. Selby	$342,000 00
Checks on other Banks, in the hands of Roberts, Merritt and Selby	22,000 00
Due for advances to Gold Dust Correspondents	50,000 00
Real Estate in San Francisco	50,000 00
Total	$464,000 00

DEBTS.	
Due Depositors on Book Account	$133,000 00
Due on Certificates of Deposit	109,000 00
Assets over amount due the Depositors and the Certificates of Deposit	222,000 00
Total	$464,000 00

All Special Deposits are in the vault, and will be delivered as soon as possible. Mint Certificates for collection, and notes left for collection, are not included in the above statement.

The protested drafts of Sather & Church were being paid in New-York when the steamer left.

The shipments made by each steamer will be applied in payment of the drafts drawn at the date of the shipments.

Of the bills receivable, the bulk of them will be due in 30 days. They are good, and mostly secured by collaterals. Sather & Church.

Mass Meeting in San Francisco on the Loss of the Central America.

In pursuance of public notice, a large number of citizens met at Musical Hall, for the purpose of giving expression to public feeling in regard to the loss of the steamship *Central America*. The Hall was crowded. At 7½ o'clock, F. P. Tracy called the meeting to order, and, on motion, Lafayette Maynard was appointed President. Vice-Presidents were appointed, and speeches were made, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The loss of the United States Mail Steamship *Central America*, in which so many of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed, has diffused gloom and sadness, horror and indignation through the community; and, whereas, we the citizens of San Francisco, deem it our duty to express our sentiments in relation to this terrible calamity—to pay our tribute to the gallant dead, whose resignation and composure in meeting death in order that the helpless might be saved, has but few parallels in the annals of ocean disaster—to console with and extend our sympathy and assistance to the survivors left destitute, the parents left childless, the wives made widows, and the children made orphans—to render honor and praise to the noble men who periled their lives and vessels in the rescue of the survivors; and,

Whereas, Whilst discharging these duties, we also deem it a most fitting occasion to review the course hitherto pursued by the Steamship Companies now controlling, or formerly engaged in the ocean communication between California and Oregon and the Atlantic States, "nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice," but, where that course has been, and still is, obviously subversive of the best interests of our State, endangering human life, deterring immigration, and rendering the horrors between this and our sister States but little inferior in degree to those of "the middle passage"—not merely to record our censure, but by all means in our power to change and reform it; and

Whereas, The remonstrances and protests which have been made from time to time by sufferers from the heartless cupidity of the Steamship Companies have been totally disregarded, and without effect, until the abuses which have more than once been fatal to so many, have now resulted in the wholesale destruction of human life. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Francisco, are bowed down with grief by the awful calamity which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens, and that we deplore the lost, sympathize with the survivors, and console with the bereft.

Resolved, That this meeting recognize with pride and heartfelt emotion the noble heroism with which four hundred Californians, in the strength of their manhood, preferred death to dishonor, and bowed their heads to the fatal stroke without murmur or complaint, in the hope (so happily realized) of warding it off from the helpless and the weak—the woman and the child.

Resolved, That this meeting extend to the master of the Norwegian brig *Ellen*, master of the *Saxony*, and master of the American brig *Marine*, and to the respective officers and crews of those vessels, its meed of gratitude and admiration for the gallantry displayed by them in the rescue, and for the Christian kindness exhibited in their subsequent treatment of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot find words to express its abhorrence of the alleged mercenary conduct of Captain Green, of the steamer *City of Norfolk* (so in contrast with that of the noble men above-named) in refusing to tow the disabled brig *Marine* with the survivors on board, into port, without pay in advance, and that his name should henceforth be consigned to infamy, and be a byword and reproach among men, if such report prove true.

Resolved, That this meeting attributes the loss of the *Central America* to the negligence and indifference of the United States Mail Steamship Company to the safety of those whose money it had received, under the highest obligation on its part, to convey them to their port of destination at least as safely as the acts of God and the perils of the sea would permit; and that we view such negligence and indifference as falling little short of crime.

Resolved, That whilst we admit that the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are generally safe, well manned, quick, comfortable and generously provisioned, we hold the said company responsible for the misconduct and shortcomings of the Mail Company on the Atlantic Ocean, and particularly as most of the large stockholders are the same in both Companies.

Resolved, That the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in its recent employment of the old steamships *California* and *Panama*, exhibited a recklessness and an indifference to the health and comfort of passengers, and to the convenience of the public, as criminal as that of the United States Mail Steamship Company, in continuing to run the *Central America* with defective appliances for safety, and is amenable to like censure.

Resolved, That this meeting pledges itself, by all lawful means, to prevent the dispatch from this port with passengers, of any vessel of whose seaworthiness there is any reasonable doubt, and that a committee be forthwith appointed for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect; and in connection herewith, this meeting deprecates in the severest terms the illegal but too prevalent custom of changing the names of worn-out vessels, in order to mislead the traveling public.

Resolved, That in view of the abuses to which ocean communication is liable, it behooves the people of this State to demand of Congress an immediate settlement of the Pacific Railroad question, and that this great national work be prosecuted without delay.

Resolved, That in the meantime an immediate practical remedy to these abuses should be had, and that in the opinion of this meeting a steamship company, whose stock shall be held and controlled in this State, and which would thus be directly responsible to the people, is absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That under any circumstances, it is necessary for this meeting to adopt, and faithfully carry out, some practical plan to insure a greater degree of safety, comfort and speed in all sea-going steamships navigating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

After the reading of the preamble and resolutions, Messrs. C. J. Hughes, F. P. Tracy and J. B. Crockett made addresses.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

J. B. Swasey offered the following additional resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That Congress be most urgently requested to open and complete at least one Wagon-Road to California, and protect the same by sufficient military force, and that the same be completed in one year.

On motion, the Committee of Arrangements was appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress. The Committee consists of F. P. Tracy, D. O. Shattuck, F. Billings, R. J. Vandewater, C. J. Hughes, H. S. Brown, and F. W. Macondray.

The meeting was then addressed by Capt. Frederick Hennell, after which, on motion of Mr. Tracy, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This meeting is informed that it is the purpose of our Chairman to be at Washington during the coming winter; therefore,

Resolved, That Lafayette Maynard, Esq., be appointed to take charge of any petitions upon the subject of a reform of our Steam Navigation Laws, and in favor of an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; and that he be requested to see the same properly presented, and to represent us in urging upon the members of the National Legislature the imperative necessity of prompt and efficient action upon these matters.

On motion of Dr. Trask, the President was authorized to fill any vacancy in the Committee from the Board of Vice-Presidents, and the meeting adjourned.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In Stockton, Oct. 10, Charles Baxter to Miss Hannah Griffin.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, by Rev. B. Brierly, S. J. Loop to Miss H. N. Redman, both of San Francisco.

In Calvary Church, in San Francisco, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Robert D. Morris to Miss Clara Anna Shearer, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 24, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Chas. A. Hutchinson, of the *San Joaquin Republican*, Stockton, to Miss Elmira F., eldest daughter of Mr. Calvin T. Baldwin, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Capt. Wm. Benedict to Mrs. Margaret Hind.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Edward T. Anthony, of San Francisco, to Miss Carrie Augusta Hanford, of Williamsburg, L. I.

In San Francisco, Oct. 22, by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. Johann Conrad Meyer to Miss Catharine Blum, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 25, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Frederick Katz to Miss Louisa Brekle, both of San Francisco.

In Oakland, Oct. 27, by Rev. Thomas Cain, Mr. John W. Morris to Miss Catharine Landrigan, both of Oakland.

In San Francisco, Oct. 24, Edward B. Yeaton, of Napa, to Mary T. Curtis.

In Windsor, Sonoma county, Oct. 18, John W. Cock to Jane Cunningham.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. B. Brierly, Capt. Wm. H. Boyd, of the brig *Merchantman*, to Lovina L. Hudson, both of San Francisco.

In San Jose, Oct. 27, at the residence of M. Hardy, Esq., by Rev. B. Brierly, A. J. Bigelow, of San Francisco, to Martha J. Monroe, of San Jose.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. Ryan to Mrs. Margaret Crofts Daly.

In San Francisco, Oct. 28, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Chas. B. Young to Miss Eliza E. Thompson, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Oct. 27, by A. Henley, Justice of the Peace, Charles A. Durbec to Louisa B. A. Deruez, all of that city.

In Sacramento, Oct. 29, by Rev. George E. Davis, W. M. Forbes to Miss M. A. Caulwell, both of San Francisco.

In Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Oct. 22, George W. Haynes, of Suisun, Solano County, to Martha A., daughter of Rev. Joseph Roberts, of Santa Rosa.

In Petaluma, Oct. 11, Mr. Samuel O. Elmore to Mrs. Mary J. Stephenson, both of Petaluma Valley.

At Sonoma, Oct. 25, by Judge Long, Mr. Harris to Mrs. Sarah Cooper.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, W. T. Gough, Esq., of San Mateo, to Miss Elizabeth Mallery, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, H. D. Bassett, Esq., of San Mateo, to Miss Louisa R. Mallery, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Oct. 25, Joseph Perkins, formerly of Salem, Mass., to Emily Cole, late of Jefferson County, both now of Placer County, Cal.

In Calaveras County, Oct. 19, J. F. Burns to Catharine Abbott.

On Cache Creek, Oct. 25, L. B. Ruggles to Martha Ann Dexter.

In Sacramento, Oct. 25, Joseph Breen to Norah Martin.

In Nevada, Oct. 25, Mr. J. F. Oldham to Ellen White.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Laura Jane, infant daughter of R. P. and Anna H. Locke.

In San Francisco, Oct. 21, Henry De Peyster, only child of John D. P. and Sarah J. Telier, aged 9 months and 14 days.

In Scott Valley, Oct. 2, Amanda, wife of John Kelley, of Scorrey county, N. C., aged 21 years.

In Oakland, Oct. 17, of consumption, Jane Jones, wife of George Kinlyside, aged 38 years.

In Yreka, Oct. 1, Frank M. Pease, of Louisville, Ky., aged 27 years.

Near Shingletown, Shasta county, Oct. 12, Mrs. H. B. Langdon, aged 24 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 27, Frederick Oscar, son of Clark A. and Lizzie C. Sears, aged 2 months and 27 days.

In Oakland, Oct. 22, Little Sherman, youngest son of Ogden M. and Maria Weed Alden, of San Jose, aged 22 months.

In Yreka, Oct. 14, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. Anna Julia Monks, a native of New-York City, and late wife of J. W. Davidson.

Near Milpitas, Oct. 23, Mr. P. G. Stafford, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years.

In Santa Clara, Oct. 20, J. Katie, daughter of G. W. and H. F. Towle, aged 12 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 30, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Clarissa Gridley, a native of Farmington, Conn., and widow of the late Ansel Gridley, Esq.

In Marysville, Oct. 24, Etta Maria Lucretia, only daughter of R. T. and Lucretia W. O'Hanlon, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, Gussie, eldest daughter of Eveline J. and Milo Calkin, born at the Sandwich Islands, May 12, 1845.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, at the residence of Mr. Alexander Forbes, Wm. J. Bailey, of London, late of the firm of Edwards & Bailey, of San Francisco, aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 3, Ella, eldest daughter of G. Frank and Susan L. Smith, aged 4 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 3, the infant son of P. B. and Esther Le Comins, aged 10 months and 9 days.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The Markets—Mining—Coinage, &c.

From the Alta Californian.

San Francisco, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1857.

November has arrived, and with it the regular rainy season, which has been thus far delayed. The accounts of dull trade and general stagnation, which it has been our province for a considerable time back to detail, should naturally be replaced shortly by more cheering intelligence. There are those who predict, that as far as trade goes, there will be slight improvement this Winter, and that the delusive hopes of former seasons, will warrant this view of the case. Be this as it may, the simple fact of the increase of gold from this time on, the getting to work of the innumerable men in the innumerable mining localities, and projects throughout the State, taken together with a large increase to our population overland—these circumstances alone must exert a beneficial influence on the State at large. With the gloomy accounts of commercial distress which have recently reached our shores, we have but little to do. We are no more connected, intimately, with the revulsions of '57 in the Atlantic seaboard, than they with ours of '55. Different causes produce similar effects in each case; but now, while the prospects of our Eastern brethren for the coming Winter are gloomy in the extreme, ours in California certainly have no reason to be tinged with the same here.

During the past fortnight, trade has been quite languid with respect to all descriptions of Eastern produce. In East India productions, such as Rice, Sugar, &c., there has been some considerable activity, based on the troubled condition of that country, and the prospect of no immediate accessions to stocks. The demand for the country through the jobbers has been quite light. With respect to provisions, there has been very little doing in any branch save Butter. It being the close of the season, and just about the time that the first parcels of Eastern might be expected to arrive, the demand has been vigorous, and prices forced up to their extreme point. One or two lots of new June Butter have arrived, and were placed at a high figure. In general groceries there has been a steady trade in Adamantine Candles, but not the slightest improvement is noticed with respect to prices. The market was never more prostrated and in fact never could be, a fact none will be disposed to dispute, when the netting figure, 22½c., is quoted as proof of the assertion. There has been a moderate demand for Coffee, and the market has been sustained. Some large transactions in Rice have taken place, and a number of cargoes of East Indian, mostly Siam, which were remaining in first passed into second hands; of course prices have improved, and the general tone of the market is better. In Carolina nothing has been done. In Sugar there has likewise been an important movement in raw. The San Francisco Sugar Refinery purchased largely for consumption, and this gave an impetus to speculation, and all the available lots of China, Batavia, &c., were taken up. In Eastern crushed Sugars but little has been doing. The agents of the Refinery here have reduced the prices of their standard crushed to 15c. ℔ ℔. The Tea market has been quiet, but prices for choice grades of both Blacks and Greens is exceedingly quiet. There have been quite a number of sales of domestic Spirits during the fortnight, but at ruinously low prices. This seemed necessary, in order to effect sales at all, and probably the market was never more flat than at present.

The receipts of merchandise from abroad during the fortnight have been very light. The arrivals consisted of the British schooner *Sea Witch*, from Vancouver's Island; bark *Yankee*, and schooner *Flying Dart*, from Honolulu; ship *Talisman*, from New-York; ship *Lizzie Jarvis*, from Hong Kong; British bark *Ann and Jane*, and ship *Lucas*, from Australia; together with thirty-five coasters. The clearances during the same period were French ship *Bec d' Ambes* to Peru; ship *Flying Dutchman*, to New-York; bark *Yankee*, to Honolulu; British schooner *Sea Witch*, to Vancouver's Island; Tahitian schooner *Eliza*, to Tahiti; bark *Adelaide*, to Mazatlan.

The following vessels are now in port, viz.: Ships, *Adelaide*, *Alexander*, *Cecrops*, (Dn.) *Lotus*, *Lizzie Jarvis*, (N. G.) *Torrent*, *Talisman*, *Zenobia*; barks, *Ann and Jane*, (Br.) *D. M. Hall*, *J. R. Mora*, *J. A. Falkinberg*, *Live Yankee*, *Lucy L. Hale*, *Madonna*, *Rebekah*, *Sophronia* and *Success*.

With respect to the monetary reverses of the banking house of Messrs. Sather & Church, a minute account of the matter will be found in another column. The details of eastern embarrassments has induced some stringency in the money market. In stocks we note the sale of $9,500 San Francisco 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 55. Sales of California Steam Navigation Company have been made at 40c. and commission.

Gold dust has been coming in pretty freely of late, and owing to the temporary suspension of operations by the Branch Mint, is beginning to accumulate on hands. Bars are much needed for remittance East. The supply is very moderate, but owing to the unsettled condition of money matters, we are unable to quote the market rates.

Mexican dollars have been in demand, and the market was bare until the arrival of the *John L. Stephens* with $181,004, all of which, (except about $40,000, which was destined for reshipment to China,) changed hands immediately at 15½@16 ℔ cent. premium.

The statistics of the United States Branch Mint of this city for the month of October are as follows:

DEPOSITS.	
Gold Bullion received, gross weight	103,740.12 ozs.
Silver	3,929.40

COINAGE—GOLD.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	69,000	$1,380,000
Eagles	10,000	100,000
Half Eagles	18,000	90,000
Total	97,000	$1,570,000
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	24,000	12,000
Quarter Dollars	54,000	13,500
Total	78,000	$25,500

RECAPITULATION.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	97,000	$1,570,000
Silver	78,000	25,500
Total	175,000	$1,595,500

The shipments of Treasure by steamers for the month of October, compared with those of a corresponding period of last year, were as follows:

1856.		1857.	
October 5	$2,277,860	October 11	$2,007,390
October 20	1,901,279	October 20	1,697,042
Total	$4,179,139	Total	$3,704,432

This shows a falling off in the shipments for October, 1857, of $474,757.

For ten months of the respective years of 1856 and 1857, inclusive, the comparison stands thus:

1856	$40,313,205
1857	35,768,413
Decrease in 1857	$4,544,792
The value of the merchandise exported for the month of October was	$769,305
Exported during October, 1856	265,809
Difference in favor of 1857	$503,496

The exports of the month just closed were also [illegible]ply in excess of the month preceding, the account [illegible] thus:

[illegible]rted in October, 1857	$769,305
[illegible]rted in September, 1857	106,674
Difference in favor of October	$662,631

For the ten months from Jan 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, the comparison stands thus:

1856	$3,534,816
1857	2,877,061
Difference in favor of 1856	$656,855

The operations of the Custom-House for the month of October are as follows:

	VALUE OF
Merchandise entered for duty	$204,912
Merchandise entered for warehousing	237,404
Merchandise withdrawn for consumption	132,144
Merchandise withdrawn for export	33,764
Cash received for duties	87,128

Farming Prospects.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

The intelligence which was received here on the 22d ult., by the mail steamer *Panama*, that the President of the United States had authorized the sale of two and a half millions of acres of the public lands of California, the sale to take place in May next, was a source of deep gratification to all persons interested in our progress as a State. The realization of this measure will meliorate the difficulty which has heretofore beset immigrants who came hither with a view to till the soil; for the uncertainty of land titles, derived from Mexican grantors, has long been a sad barrier to improvement. There is an abundance of fine agricultural land throughout the State that is not subject to Mexican claims, but the uncertainty as to its situation and boundaries has heretofore greatly interfered with its location. This action of the Government, if preceded by the necessary surveys, will give homes to thousands who are now afraid to improve the lands they occupy, lest in the end they may be wrested from them.

As a source of future revenue to the State, it may not be inappropriate, in this connection, to state that the wine interests are receiving a new impetus. A company has been formed, the sphere of whose operations is in the vicinity of Los Angeles, and preparations are in progress for cultivating the grape on a scale unequaled in any of the most favorite wine-growing countries. The directors of the Los Angeles Vineyard Society held a meeting in this city a few evenings since, and had occasion to sell four shares of their stock. These shares, which are worth $750 at par, were sold at $795. The stock is not in the market for sale on speculation; and the shares are held mostly by persons who intend to make their homesteads on the land already purchased by the Society on the Santa Anna River, in Los Angeles County, as soon as the vines shall begin to bear.

Tobacco is also a product which must hereafter receive much attention. Experiments have fully proven the adaptiveness of the soil of many portions of the State. The soil and climate of the Sacramento Valley, as well as that of the southern counties, is admirably adapted to its growth. The same may be said of Cotton, which eventually must become one of our leading staples. A company has also been formed for the prosecution of the Rice culture, and a large tract of land is now in process of preparation in San Joaquin County with this view. Daily the people of California are developing new resources which tend to lessen the exports of the precious metals.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of War-ships and other Vessels—Consular Rates—A Present from Washington—Loss of a New-London Whaler and part of the Crew.

Advices from Honolulu are to Oct. 17. The *Polynesian*, of the 17th, says: H. I. M. frigate *Perseverante*, 60 guns, Admiral LUGEOL, anchored off the harbor on Wednesday last, 23 days from Tahiti *via* Hilo. We are sorry to say her stay will be a short one, as she sails to-morrow for San Francisco. She saluted the Hawaiian flag, which compliment was returned by the guns from the battery on Punch Bowl hill.

H. B. M. surveying steamship *Plumper*, Captain GEORGE H. RICHARDS, arrived at Honolulu on the 16th, 38 days from Valparaiso.

The American clipper ship *John Gilpin*, arrived at Honolulu on the 16th, in 117 days from Boston. She would load with oil and bone for the United States. She brought a large cargo, composed principally of provisions and mechanical and agricultural tools.

The following are the established rates at which the crews are paid off at the American Consulate, Honolulu: Whale oil, 40 cents per gallon; whalebone, 45 cents per pound; sperm oil, 90 cents per gallon.

The entire wheat of the Hawaiian Islands, this year, is about 16,000 bushels.

The bark *Yankee*, at her last trip, says the *Polynesian*, brought here for his Majesty, from the State Department in Washington, ten volumes, elegantly bound in morocco, containing minute descriptions, in letter press, accompanied by colored plates, of the *Birds and Quadrupeds of North America*. The work is, in every respect, a beautiful one, and worthy of dissemination from such a source. The plates are all copies of drawings taken from nature by the celebrated naturalist AUDUBON. We understand that presentation copies have been dispatched to all the heads of Governments enjoying friendly relations with the Great Republic.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"We regret to announce the loss of the ship *Indian Chief*, Capt. HUNTLEY, of New-London. She was lost by contact with the ice in the Arctic Ocean, during the latter part of August, having on board about 800 barrels of oil. One boat's crew reported lost. Capt. HUNTLEY is on board the brig *Oahu*, and is hourly expected. We have not as yet, received the particulars of the loss, other than those given above. Besides the above, the bark *Newton*, reported lost in a former issue, is the only vessel as yet heard from as lost.

"Crops are coming in more favorably than those received earlier in the season, and the prospect is that the general average will be larger than that of 1856."

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

GOV. ALLSTON's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina was delivered on the 24th inst. It opens with a eulogy on PRESTON S. BROOKS, and a notice of the death of Senator BUTLER. Then follows a labored obituary of the late LANGDON CHEVES. The distinguished dead having had full justice done to their memories, the Message proceeds to discuss affairs of State. The condition of the educational and charitable institutions is reported. The Governor says "the free schools are doing more good than they have been allowed credit for," and adds that he finds himself unable to desire a better basis for a practical system of public education than that which already exists. The Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and the De La Home School at Lethe are in a flourishing condition. The financial condition of the State is not so promising. The debt is $3,058,681. Within ten years the number of Banks has increased to twenty, with a capital of $14,837,000, and a specie basis of $999,399, and a line of domestic exchange amounting to $10,265,000. The State is suffering from an abstraction of coin and depreciation of credit in the sale of bonds, both for building the new Capitol and for aiding the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The Governor censures the issue of paper money to so large an amount as to produce inflated credits and over-speculation. In regard to Federal relations, the Governor takes comparatively moderate ground—moderate, that is, for South Carolina. He declares that there is, in fact, no disposition on the part of South Carolina to either fanaticism or isolation. He adds:

"The Federal aspect of South Carolina, so far as it is influenced by her State policy is obnoxious to many politicians in America; and some of our own good men seem to believe, with them, that it is chiefly aristocratic pride which keeps her in position; that the men of South Carolina arrogate to themselves superior wisdom and patriotism, and to their women superior virtue. Whereas, without arrogating to themselves any superiority, the truth is, that whatever of wisdom or patriotism or virtue may characterize her people, are among the happy consequences resulting from her institutions, political, social and domestic. Long may we cherish them."

Of the Kansas struggle, he says:

"Our friends in Kansas, who have struggled manfully to sustain an unequal contest, are entitled to our sympathy—'tis all we have a right to offer."

The remainder of the Message has nothing material.

THE MCKEESPORT MURDER—ONE OF THE CONVICTED PRONOUNCED INNOCENT.—A day or two since, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, after a careful review of the case, decided adversely to HENRY FIFE, MONROE STEWART and CHARLOTTE JONES, the convicted murderers of GEORGE WILSON and his sister ELIZABETH, at McKeesport, and affirmed the judgment of the Court below—or, in other words, declared that there was no legal reason why the sentence of death, passed on the parties by Judge MCCLURE, should not be carried into execution. STEWART has all along protested his innocence, and we see, by a Pittsburgh paper that FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES confess it was planned and executed by them without STEWART's knowledge. If the confession of the parties is believed, measures will be taken to release STEWART.

COTTON FOR EUROPE.—A large amount of cotton is now being shipped direct from this port to Europe, than ever has been before. The ship *Austin* was towed out yesterday with 1,380 bales on board, for Liverpool. The ship *Wharton* is loading for the same destination, and will carry about 2,000 bales. There are several other vessels now in port which will probably soon commence loading with cotton for some European port. In fact, the circumstances of the times seem to be opening a direct trade to Europe sooner than had been anticipated.—*Galveston News, 14th.*

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE BATTLE FOR THE WORLD'S DOMINION.—A German archæologist, Dr. ERLINGER, has, after two years' labor, succeeded in ascertaining the precise position of the camps of ANTONY and OCTAVIUS, just before the Battle of Actium, which place, now called Azio, is on the Gulf of Arta, in Epirus. The camp of the latter is surrounded by a ceinture of redoubts about 5½ miles in extent, which were constructed in stone, faced with earth, and protected by a ditch. At a distance of about 1,000 yards, the remains of square towers, surmounted by a platform and protected by a rampart have been found, as also balls or masses of metal, of different forms which served as projectiles, together with various arms and accoutrements. In the centre of the camp, on an eminence, were the head-quarters of AUGUSTUS; they occupied a superficies of about one thousand yards, and were not unlike what are formed in modern times. In advance of the camps were external works, constructed on small eminences, consisting of several small forts, which served apparently more for observation than defence; they were occupied by detachments forming the advanced guard. One of them, higher and stronger than the others, served as a telegraph for communicating with the fleet. In the ruins of one of these forts was discovered a tablet in steel, on which are traced signals, which have some affinity to those of the aerial telegraphs. The camp of ANTONY has not yet been so closely examined as the other, but it is not doubted that the remains of it will be equally interesting. The town of Actium contains ruins of temples of Neptune and Mars, and of other remarkable edifices.

AMERICANS AND SPANIARDS.—The Madrid *Gazette* of the 14th, publishes a copy of a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Washington to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, expressing the thanks of the United States Government for assistance rendered on the 23d August last by two Spanish war steamers to two United States steamers, the *Illinois* and the *Empire City*, which were in danger of being wrecked near Havana. The dispatch says: "Such acts of international courtesy are very agreeable, and *tend to efface all souvenirs of differences which may have existed between the United States and Spain*," (these words were in italics in the *Gazette*,) "nations which, if their future or their past be considered, have reason to draw closer the ties of friendship. It is incontestable that the fire of a noble generosity and the chivalrous humanity so characteristic of their ancestors, still burn in the hearts of the Spaniards of these days. No other conduct than that observed on the occasion referred to, could have been expected from the officers of her Catholic Majesty. Such is the character of the Spaniards."

PROSPECT OF A SPANISH DUEL IN HIGH LIFE.—The readers of the TIMES will remember a description of a scandalous scene that took place last year at Madrid, in the presence of ladies, between General NARVAEZ, then Spanish Premier, and Don GUEL Y RENTE, when the former struck the latter across the face. The insult it seems has not been forgotten. A letter from Madrid says: A duel was expected to ensue, but it was prevented by NARVAEZ having become, a day or two after, Prime Minister, when his adversary was obliged to quit Spain. GUEL Y RENTE is married to the Infanta JOSEPHA, and is consequently brother-in-law to the King Consort. He resided in Paris for some time, but he has just returned to Madrid; and as NARVAEZ is now merely a private individual, GUEL Y RENTE charged his friend, General PRIM, with a hostile message to NARVAEZ. The duel that he proposes is one that must be mortal to one or other of the combatants. We do not yet know whether NARVAEZ will accept the challenge.

FEROUK KHAN.—The Persian Ambassador Extraordinary is still residing in Paris; failing to create a sensation in the capital he now and then condescends to astonish the provincials. A few days ago he visited Rheims, where he met with great success. He was invited to a grand concert, was introduced to the Cardinal Archbishop, and was cheered by the mob. A laughable scene occurred at the railway station, where carriages had been sent to meet the noble Persian and his suite. These carriages had however been constructed in an anti Persian sense; that is, no room had been left for the high-peaked head-dresses of these interesting foreigners. The consequence was, that on entering the vehicles the face of the Ambassador and the faces of his suite disappeared under these gigantic hats, to the intense amusement of the spectators. The coachmen were at once stopped, the heads of the carriages drawn up, and the dignified appearance of the visitors then restored.

ABROGATION OF A VENERATED LEGAL PRINCIPLE.—That old principle of English law which says that "no man shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offence"—a principle that dates beyond the days of ALFRED—has been abandoned. The *Law Times*, a periodical published in London, in noticing the verdict of a recent criminal trial says: "The courts have gradually restricted the meaning of this once cherished maxim, until, in the case now under consideration, it has been reduced to a nullity. We are not prepared to say whether such a result is desirable, or if it is not for the public advantage that persons accused of crime should be subjected to continual trials until a conviction is obtained. Our present purpose is merely to record the fact of the annihilation of another of the famous old maxims of our jurisprudence, in the hope that the spirit and letter of the law may be brought into agreement, and that one impartial rule may be applied to all offenders."

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN COCHIN CHINA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains a statement of the persecution which is now carried on against Christians at Tonquin, formerly an independent kingdom, but now a province of Cochin China. According to accounts recently received, churches have been razed to the ground, missionaries arrested or driven away, and the Christian schools all closed. A Spanish bishop, Mgr. DIAZ, vicar apostolic of Central Tonquin, has been arrested and imprisoned with a chain round his neck at Nam-Ting, a town situated near the coast. This unfortunate prelate, who had been condemned to death, was still alive on the 15th of July last, in the prison into which he had been thrown in the midst of all the malefactors of the country.

A CASE FOR LEGISLATORS.—If I go into a grocer's shop and steal two or three pieces of sugar, I am a thief. But if the grocer sells me a pound of sugar, and there are one or two ounces short, he merely sells things by false weight. I am imprisoned. The grocer is fined a few shillings and escapes. I am guilty of but one theft. The grocer, it may be, is guilty of a thousand, for he robs every person to whom he sells goods with these false weights. Now, can you tell us by what strange anomaly of the law the greater thief is allowed to get off so much more cheaply than the lesser? Why shouldn't there be the same law for both?—*Punch.*

DRESS AT THE FRENCH COURT.—The progress of extravagance in dress has provoked a slight counter demonstration on the part of the French Court. Last year it was understood that no lady invited to Compiègne could appear twice in the same dress. This season it has been intimated that the reappearance of a dress once in the course of a week will be not only tolerated but approved. The consequence is that ladies invited to pass a week at Compiègne pack up only eight dresses instead of sixteen.

MR. COBDEN.—There is no probability of Mr. COBDEN's return to Parliament at present. He peremptorily refuses to be put in nomination. A party of gentlemen, who were anxious to start him as a candidate for Reading, have been informed, says the London *Star*, that circumstances of a family nature precluded him from seeking a seat in the Commons, and would prevent his acceptance of a seat, even if elected without the necessity of a contest.

ABOLITION OF RUSSIAN SERFDOM.—It is now known that the Emperor is firmly resolved on the abolition of serfdom, and it is thought that the 18th December, the *fête* day of the Emperor NICHOLAS, has been fixed on for the publication of the ukase, because his late Majesty, when on his death bed, recommended it to his son.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN STEAMER.—Advices have been received from St. Petersburg of the loss of the Russian steamer *Kouba*, of 100-horse power, in the Caspian. The steamer was driven on a reef in a violent storm, and, out of a crew of 75, the commander, two lieutenants, a sub-lieutenant and 18 men perished.

His Excellency, Mr. DALLAS, American Minister to the Court of St James, was prevented from attending the late banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, on account of slight indisposition.

A letter from Mlle. SARAH FELIX has reached Paris, giving more satisfactory intelligence of the health of Mlle. RACHEL. Her medical attendant, it states, considers her out of danger.

Lord HARVEY, according to the London *News*, is making a tour through the United States in company with Viscount ALTHORP.

News of the *accouchement* of the Queen of Spain was hourly expected in Madrid, at the date of the last advices.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE WILLIAM-STREET MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The Jury impanneled to inquire into the murder of Francis Vincent, at No. 15 North William street, on the night of the 17th instant, met on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, at the Coroner's office.

Coroner CONNERY informed the Jurors that no further witnesses had been obtained, and suggested that nothing remained but for the Jury to agree at once upon their verdict upon the evidence that had been adduced. He made a brief charge to the Jury, reviewing the principal points of the evidence, and urging on them, in view of the alarming increase of crime in the City, to give the matter a full and careful consideration, and render a verdict, regardless of consequences. The Jury retired for deliberation, and after an absence of an hour-and-a-half, rendered the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury duly sworn and charged to inquire on behalf of the State of New-York, how and in what manner Francis Vincent came to his death, do, upon their oaths and affirmations, say that the said Francis Vincent came to his death by stabs inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of Michael de Lorenzo and other parties, to the Jury unknown, on the 17th day of November, 1857, in the store No. 15 North-William-street, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M.

After a most scrutinizing view of the evidence, we find that Joseph White had no participation in the the murder of Francis Vincent; he is therefore entirely exonerated. And we also hold Mark Cohen as accessory after the fact. And the Jury are of opinion that the Coroner should hold William Hilton as principal witness in the case. And we cannot let this opportunity pass without congratulating the citizens of New-York in having in our Coroner, E. D. CONNERY, Esq., a persevering, faithful and gentlemanly officer; having used the most unremitting efforts to ferret out all individuals who were at the scene of the murder and must have participated therein.

After the rendition of the verdict, Michael de Lorenzo was briefly examined by the Coroner. In reply to the questions put to him, he stated that he was thirty-three years of age, was born at Palermo, Sicily, and was a barber by profession. As to the charge preferred against him, he declared he was not guilty. The accused was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Cohen, the private watchman, was also ordered to be locked up in the Tombs. Joseph White, and Antoine White his brother, who were detained under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, were released from custody.

Quite a scene ensued among the friends of the accused parties on the verdict being made known.

Injunction against Street Commissioner Conover and Comptroller Flagg.

On Saturday morning the following injunction was issued by Judge INGRAHAM, and served upon Street Commissioner CONOVER and Comptroller FLAGG. The Comptroller had agreed to recognize Mr. CONOVER in advertising a sufficient quantity of work to have given employment to some seven thousand men during the Winter. The bids were to have been opened on Saturday. They are to show cause, &c., one week from to-day.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—*Patrick Tracy vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Upon the complaint in this action, and the affidavits thereunto annexed, let the defendants show cause before me, the Judge of this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., why an injunction should not be granted, pursuant to the prayer of the said complaint; and it appearing satisfactorily to me, by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds therefor exist, I do hereby order that in the meantime, and until a decision is had upon said motion, the defendants, and each and every of the officers and agents thereof, and each and every person claiming to be such officer, or to act as such, do absolutely desist and refrain from opening any bids or proposals, made or offered, in pursuance of a public notice purporting to have been signed by Daniel D. Conover, as Street Commissioner of said City, to do any work, in the following advertisement referred to, [the reference is to the list of work, published in the TIMES some two weeks ago,] or from opening any bids or proposals for any part of such work, or from attending upon the opening thereof, or from awarding, or executing, or confirming, any contracts for doing any of the work referred to in the said advertisement bids or proposals, to any person, under or in pursuance of any bids or proposals made or offered pursuant to any notice issued, or purporting to have been issued, by the said Daniel D. Conover, as such Street Commissioner. D. P. INGRAHAM, First Judge, &c.

Nov. 28, 1857.

PEOPLE'S MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of the Twentieth Ward was held at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday evening last, to ratify the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor. There were met together in council, Democrats, Know-Nothings, Republicans and Whigs. Mr. THOMAS M. PARTRIDGE officiated in the Chair. Speeches were delivered in the course of the evening by Hon. C. C. LEIGH, JAMES W. NYE, C. C. NORTH and E. B. DUTCHER. Previous to adjourning, the meeting organized itself into a Twentieth Ward Tiemann Association, and appointed a Ward Tiemann Executive Committee, with power to add to their number.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION AND INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held on Friday by Coroner GAMBLE, at a miserable basement in the rear of No. 19 Mulberry-street, on the body of MARIA REDMOND, a Scotch woman 54 years of age, who died from the effects of destitution and intemperance. Some thirty years ago the deceased was a governess in the Livingston family, and while filling this capacity fell in love with a mulatto coachman, and ran away with him. With her misdirected love her misfortunes commenced, and since then she has lived a debased and evil life, and finally died a loathsome and degraded outcast.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Friday morning two horses attached to one of the Harlem Railroad cars took fright and ran away. In their flight down Fourth-avenue they ran over Miss ANNA CREIGHTON, residing at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, and ANN WALSH, a domestic in the employ of Dr. SIMS, Madison-avenue. Miss CREIGHTON was severely injured and had to be carried home. ANN WALSH got off with a few slight bruises. The horses, fortunately, were stopped before doing further damage.

A runaway horse, attached to a single buggy, while running on Friday through Twenty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, ran against two Irish girls named CATHARINE COLLINS and ELLEN COLGAN, injuring both severely. The girls were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 1¼ on Saturday morning was caused by a fire in one of the attic rooms of the dwelling-house No. 79 Greenwich-street. A family occupied the attic and had the pipe of the stove run through a pane of one of the windows. The pipe set fire to the woodwork and communicated to the furniture. The fire was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage.

DEATH FROM DEBILITY AND DISEASE.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Friday at No. 183 Varick-street, upon the body of MARY PELONS, who was found dead in her bed. The testimony showed that death resulted from debility and disease. Deceased was 56 years of age, and a native of Connecticut.

Police Intelligence.

A PANEL GAME VICTIM.—Lawrence Riley, who is said to keep a gambling house at No. 205 Broadway, preferred on Friday before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, a complaint of grand larceny against Moll Hodges, Maggie Holden and John Spence. He charges the accused with having "done him" out of $270 by the panel game, and that their place, No. 17 Hudson-street, is a "panel crib," where strangers are daily and nightly victimized out of their money. According to his own story he had $750 with him when he visited the house, but the bulk of it being in an inside vest pocket fortunately escaped discovery. The parties accused of the theft have been arrested, and are lodged in the Tombs to await an examination. Moll Hodges, one of the accused, has been frequently arrested before on a similar charge, and enjoying a reputation in connection with the panel game nearly as eminent as that of the renowned Melinda Hoag.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Thursday night, as Peter Lybraltt, residing at No. 65 Oliver-street, came out of a liquor store in Water-street, three men followed him. After he had gone a block or two, the three men sprung upon him, knocked him senseless to the sidewalk, robbed him of a silver watch and all the money he had about him, when they took to their heels. One of the assailants, an English sailor, giving his name as Thomas Hart, was arrested. He was taken on Friday before Justice WELSH, and, in default of $1,500 bail, locked up in the Tombs to answer a charge of highway robbery. Mrs. Sophia Mulligan, of No. 110 Sullivan-street, declares, in an affidavit, that she witnessed the robbery, and that one of the men who escaped is called "Fisherman Tom." The Police are on his track.

STEALING A SHIP'S CHRONOMETER.—A sailor, named John Albertson, was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing a chronometer, valued at $200, belonging to the schooner *Mary Alice*, lying at Pier No. 40, East River. A policeman of the Fourth Ward found Albertson at Simpson's pawn store, in Chatham-street, in the act of offering the chronometer for pledge. He arrested him, and had him taken before Justice WELSH, who locked him up for trial.

SUPPOSED THEFT OF SILVER WARE.—Andrew Bear, a German, was arrested on Friday by Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, having two silver candlesticks and a silver-cake basket in his possession which he is supposed to have stolen. The accused was locked up in the Tombs, and the property sent to the Property Clerk for safe keeping and identification.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE OLD POLICEMEN.

Philip McDermott vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—This case is upon an order to show cause why the temporary injunction restraining the Commissioners from appointing as patrolmen other than members of the old Police force should not be dismissed.

Mr. Clinton, for the plaintiff, read the complaint which we have before published.

Mr. Field, for the Commissioners, read the affidavit of Mr. Vanderpoel, setting forth that on the 27th of November, instant, James M. Smith, Recorder, stated to him that he had not been present at any meeting of the Commissioners of Police subsequent to the 1st of January last, and had not acted since then in making any appointments to the force.

Mr. Vanderpoel read the affidavits of Jacob Cholwell and James W. Nye, setting forth that McDermott and others had been guilty of insubordination; that McDermott had not been legally appointed in the first place; that he, with others, refused to obey the Police Commissioners; that previous to the 3d of July last all these men were ordered to be discharged from the force; that the Police force immediately needed to be filled up to the full standard in order to preserve the peace of the City.

He then read the affidavit of Daniel Carpenter, Deputy Superintendent, setting forth that the whole force, including officers and doormen, at present is but 971 men, 834 being patrolmen; that there are only 8 captains and 21 sergeants commissioned, whereas there should be 22 captains and 88 sergeants; that he only recognized as *bona fide* members of the ex-municipal Police those 350 men who obeyed the summons of the Metropolitan Commissioners; that he never recognized McDermott as a member of the Police force, and that there was an immediate necessity for the force to be filled up.

He next read the affidavit of Austin Easterbrook, who says that he was a member of the Municipal force; that he acknowledged the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners and became a member of the new force; that he knew McDermott, and had personally served a copy of the charges upon him.

Some informal conversation ensued as to the production of specifications of the charges against the plaintiff. Mr. Field thought that this injunction was calculated to leave the City unprotected on the next election day. His Honor remarked that special men could be appointed, and thus the evil avoided.

Mr. Clinton commenced his argument for the plaintiff, claiming that there was no evidence of his having been discharged for any lawful reason, and that the injunction should be continued.

Mr. Field replied for the Police Commissioners at some length.

Judge DAVIES, when the argument had concluded, decided to *dissolve* the injunction restraining the Commissioners from appointing additional patrolmen. The Judge expressed the opinion that the rights of the old force depended upon the notice for trial which each had received, and said that all who had not been personally notified were still members.

Mr. Vanderpool observed to our reporter, that this question of notice was being litigated in the other proceedings, which were postponed, and that the Commissioners contended for the validity of their entire action in the premises upon other grounds.

MORE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S AFFAIR.

The People, &c., ex rel. Charles Devlin vs. Daniel D. Conover.—The Attorney-General has brought an action against Conover, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, for trying his title to the office of Street Commissioner. We give the

COMPLAINT.

The People of the State of New-York, Plaintiffs.—Stephen B. Cushing, the Attorney General of said people, complain of Daniel D. Conover, defendant in this action, and show that, on the 12th day of June, 1857, in the Municipal Corporation, entitled the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, there was, and still is, an Executive Department created and existing under the laws of the said State of New-York, denominated the Street Department, the chief officer of which department is called in law the Street Commissioner, which office of Street Commissioner then was, and ever since hath been, and still is, a public civil office in said City, and the said plaintiffs further say that, after that time, on the 13th day of June, 1857, at the City and County of New York, the said Daniel D. Conover, without any legal warrant, right or grant whatsoever, intruded into and usurped the said office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York, and then, and from thenceforth hitherto, hath unlawfully held and exercised the said office of Street Commissioner in the City of New-York, and still does so unlawfully usurp, hold and exercise the said office of Street Commissioner aforesaid, and all the power and authority thereof, in contempt of the people of the State of New-York and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and to the prejudice of the said people.

And the said plaintiffs further show that the relation is presented by their Attorney-General in the information of Charles Devlin, of the City of New-York, who is an inhabitant of said City, and a freeman and corporator of said City, residing within the same City, and who claims to be Street Commissioner of the City, aforesaid, under an appointment made on the said 13th day of June aforesaid, by the Mayor of the City of New-York, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City.

And plaintiffs allege that said Devlin is such Street Commissioner, and lawfully entitled to hold and exercise said office.

Wherefore the said plaintiffs pray that the said Daniel D. Conover may answer and show by what warrant he claims to hold, use, or enjoy, the aforesaid office of Street Commissioner, and the power of authority aforesaid, and the said plaintiffs demand judgment against the said Daniel D. Conover, that he be ousted from the said office, and from the power and authority aforesaid, and every part thereof, and that said Devlin be adjudged entitled to said office, and that the said defendant pay the costs of this action, and that the said plaintiffs may have such other or further relief in the premises, or both, as may be just.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

Mr. Conover puts in a demurrer to the complaint, as follows:

Daniel D. Conover, defendant, demurs to the complaint—specifying the following grounds of objection thereto:

First—That there is a defect of parties, plaintiff, Charles Devlin, appearing upon the face of the complaint, to be a necessary party, plaintiff together with the people, not having been such plaintiff.

Second—That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant.

Third—That the complaint does not show any right or title in the said Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Def't's Attorneys.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOX CASE.

This case was put over until Monday, on account of ex-judge DEAN being engaged in the Police case for the appointment of the old patrolmen.

SUPERIOR COURT.

On Saturday, Robert Finn, Esq., Judge elect of the Superior Court, was sworn in by Recorder SMITH, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Oakley. His time runs until Jan. 1, 1858.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The President and Secretary of this Association furnish the following cases of destitution and suffering which they have recently relieved.

An American woman, whose husband has been sick for one year, with two children, has been struggling along under the greatest difficulties, utterly unable to pay her rent, which was two months in arrears. The general agent of the Association paid her rent for one month, ($5 50,) which satisfies her landlord for the present.

An American lady came to Brooklyn in September last with her husband, who shipped on board a vessel for Savannah, leaving her with one child. Soon after another was born, and when this was three weeks old the family with whom she was staying (very poor themselves) were unable to keep her any longer. The weary weeks had passed away without any tidings or money from her absent husband, and her mental suffering had been extreme. She applied to the General Agent, and, after ascertaining the truth of her statements, he hired a room for her and the children at $3 50 per month, and sent her coal and provisions, with a stove furnished by a kind person to whom he stated the case. Her furniture lay in the Central Railroad and People's Line depôt, with $19 due for freight; but on representing the circumstances to the officers of the line they released it without payment. All honor to them. Who shall say any longer that Corporations have no souls?

Two American widows, neat, well-appearing women, one with one child, the other with two, living in one family; their poverty had brought them together. They made pantaloons and fur garments, but have had only two days' work in six weeks, and now they are completely destitute of provisions, with a month's rent unpaid, and *scarcely any bedclothes*. The agent gave them provisions, a bed-comforter, and paid their month's rent.

A young American widow, only 21 years old, with *three* children, lost her husband last June. All her means were absorbed by her husband's sickness, and she was obliged to sell the furniture, piece after piece, to pay her rent. She had always lived comfortably, and, therefore, had never learned any trade; so she could get nothing to do, except the coarsest kind of shoe-binding; and being small and feeble, with a nursing child, (besides the two others,) she could earn only *twenty cents a week, with which she managed to buy provisions!* To complete the sum of her troubles, she was about to be ejected from her lodgings, for the want of $3 to pay rent; and, the furniture being nearly all gone, she was destitute indeed. The agent paid her rent, furnished her with provisions, and, the funds of the Association being low, he stated the circumstances to a few gentlemen, who made up a purse for her, so that she is now tolerably comfortable.

These are specimens of those occurring every week. They are not isolated cases, although remarkable chiefly because the persons are Americans, who doubtless have never needed relief before. The proportion of American families in destitution this Fall is unparalleled. Out of fourteen recent cases which have been relieved, nine are American, two English and three Irish. The Association's expenses are from $100 to $150 per week, and soon will be much larger. Its treasury is empty. LUTHER EAMES is the General Agent, and JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE Secretary of the Association.

PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—MARY STANLEY, one of a gang who have for several months past flooded Brooklyn and New-York with counterfeit money, was secured in the former city on Friday, and committed for trial.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The members of the King's County Board of Excise Commissioners have been indicted in the Brooklyn City Court for misdemeanor. Their names are JOHN A. WYCKOFF, WILLETS JARVIS and THOMAS MURPHY.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a German, was found on Friday by two colored men, on Maspeth Flats. Coroner SNELL was notified.

The Indian Massacre on Platte River—Full Particulars of General Harney's Attack.

The American Indian Aid Society has received a statement, under oath, of the massacre of Sioux Indians at Platte River, by order of General HARNEY, an affair of which only very incomplete accounts have been published. The facts are set forth as follows:

"In July of 1853 the Sioux Indians were accused of theft by a party of emigrants. The commander at Fort Laramie immediately dispatched a company of 29 men, under command of a lieutenant. They marched about 28 miles east of the fort, and came in contact with a large party of Sioux warriors. The alleged thieves being demanded by the lieutenant, and their surrender being refused by the Indians, on the ground that they had taken nothing belonging to the emigrants but an abandoned cow, the imprudent lieutenant ordered his soldiers to fire upon the Sioux.

"The unjustifiable order was, of course, followed by a general charge by the Indians, and only one soldier escaped to tell the result. Beside some other trifling depredations committed during the year, they were also charged with robbing the mail train and killing two men. The following year Gen. HARNEY was sent out in command of 600 troops, but with what orders I am unable to say. After scouring the country in different directions he learned that the Chief of the Sioux, with over 500 of the tribe, composed of men, women and children, were encamped in a place called Ash Hollow. Gen. HARNEY presented himself with but a portion of his troops—having ordered the remainder to move in such a manner as to surround the Indians. A conference was then held with the Chief—the General demanding of him the alleged robbers of the mails.

"The Chief replied that the men charged with the crime were the most useful of his tribe, and he could not consent to surrender them without some evidence of their guilt. Gen. HARNEY then says, "Will you fight?" The Chief's answer was, "We do not wish to fight the white men, but prefer to settle our differences and have no more fighting." The troops in the meantime having surrounded the Indians, Gen. HARNEY now ordered the Chief and his attendants to retire fifty paces, when the force under his command commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children orders having been given to take no prisoners. And over one hundred and fifty perished, besides an indefinite number that were driven into the Platte River."

The Indian Aid Society, considering this a needless butchery, has denounced the proceeding as an "atrocious crime," and has resolved to petition the Government to hold the guilty parties to account.

Narrow Escape of a Lake Steamer.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the following narrative of the dangerous storm which overtook the steamer *Cleveland* on Lake Michigan:

"The steamer left Green Bay on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., with 15 passengers and a full freight. On her way down she touched at different points, and took on in all about 60 passengers. Everything went on smoothly until about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, when the blow struck her. She was at that time a short distance above Milwaukee. The wind and snow raged with fearful violence, and every wave, as it washed into the noble craft, seemed bent on destroying her. Her fires were put out, and it then seemed that destruction was inevitable. Captain FLOOD, undaunted, however, set about to bail her out, and the passengers and crew, with one dastard exception, took hold, and worked for four hours and a half. At the expiration of this time the fires were rekindled, and steam once more got up, but they were soon put out again. The passengers again went to work with a will and bailed until nine or ten o'clock A. M., when steam was once more got up. They headed for shore and kept on bailing in the midst of this terrible storm. About 3 P. M., they espied, much to their gratification and delight, a chimney, which proved to be in Chicago. At 6½ o'clock, the steamer reached her docks. Once or twice during the gale all hopes of ever reaching shore were given up, and a list of the passengers on board was prepared by the captain to throw overboard. Happily so terrible a calamity was averted. In the midst of the unflinching courage displayed on every hand, shines still brighter the courage of a woman who was one of the passengers, the brighter, as it stands in contrast with the sheer cowardice of a craven-souled man who was aboard. That man was a Frenchman and not an Englishman, as we stated yesterday. He absolutely refused to work, when a woman, which should have brought a burning blush of shame upon his cheeks if he was possessed of any manhood, stepped forward and volunteered to take his place. That woman's name was Miss E. WISHARD, of Milwaukee. The passengers, however, would not allow her to work. Her noble behavior upon this occasion won for her the admiration and esteem of every one on board, while the conduct of the Frenchman provoked just the opposite, and we should not have blamed the crew had they looked upon him as a second Jonah aboard their noble craft."

A Lively Time Among the Catholics of Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from three hundred Roman Catholic communicants of the Parish of St. Ann, Ill., addressed to two priests in Kankakee County, denouncing them for accepting bribes from Canadian Bishops to prosecute suits against the pastor and the people of St. Ann's. The document is remarkably plain-spoken, and the laity are not chary of epithets towards Rev. Messrs. MALLOUX and LAPOINTE, the parties addressed. The conclusion is sufficiently sharp:

"All will be glad to see in your stead, priests who will preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, instead of sowing scandals, hatred, and contempt of their brethren. Return to Canada; go tell those priests and Bishops of Canada to attend to their own business, and leave us to regulate our affairs as we please. Go tell those Bishops and those Priests of Canada, that, if they have enough money to send thousands of dollars to make us quarrel with each other and to ruin us, to cease to collect so zealously those *tithes* which are crushing our parents. Yes, tell those Bishops and Priests of Canada, that they have enough of scandal and discord at their own doors, without coming here to distribute thousands of dollars to create fresh discord and scandal in Illinois. Tell them, likewise, that those thousands of dollars which they have offered to sustain an impious law-suit, would be much better employed in giving food and raiment to the poor who knock at their doors and go away naked and hungry. Go tell those Bishops of Canada, that we refuse, *with horror and scorn*, the impious and absurd doctrine "that there are men on earth whom we must obey in all things and everywhere," men, in a word, whose will and word must be adored!

"Finally; go to Canada, and tell those Bishops that you sought for a Judas in St. Ann, of Illinois, and that you could not find one."

LARGE SHIPS.—W. S. LINDSAY, a large British owner, doing a considerable carrying trade to all parts of the world, lately at a public meeting stated that gigantic vessels were a positive injury to the navigation trade; that America had found it out to her cost, and had almost ceased to build; that very little building in England was going on at present, which would be proved to be all for the good of the carrying trade. Vessels over 1,800 tons were a positive loss to their owners, and the *Great Eastern*, he predicted, would therefore prove a dreadful failure. Mr. LINDSAY, from his position, is an authority, undoubtedly; but is he a disinterested one? His vessels vary from 600 to 1,800 tons. He has nothing larger, and he naturally looks with apprehension at the pioneer of a class of ships which will carry ten times the quantity of goods conveyed by his largest vessel, and perform the voyage in half the time.—*London Cor. of the Phila. Gazette.*

"SUNDAY CORN."—An American infidel, boasting in a published letter that he had raised two acres of "Sunday corn," which he intended to devote to the purchase of infidel books adds, "All the work done on it was done on Sunday, and it will yield some seventy bushels to the acre, so I don't see but that Nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work, however the priests of the Bible may say that work done on that day never prospers. My corn tells another story." To this the editor of an agricultural paper replies, "If the author of this shallow nonsense had read the Bible half as much as he has the works of its opponents, he would have known that the great Ruler of the universe does not always square up his accounts with mankind in the month of October."

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

From the Chicago Press, 25th.

Yesterday Captain PARKER, of the schooner *H. Rand*, arrived with the sad intelligence that the schooner *Antelope*, which left this port on Wednesday last, with 14,000 bushels of wheat for Oswego, was lost about eight miles north of St. Joseph on Friday last, and that the Captain (GEO. BUDD) and four of the crew had perished. The *Antelope* was seen on Friday evening by Captain PARKER, running before the wind, in a southerly direction: but it appears that during the same evening she was driven ashore. The captain and crew, as soon as she struck, made every attempt to get ashore, but failed, her small boat being washed away. Captain BUDD then determined to swim ashore, stripped and jumped into the water with a rope, but after several attempts he failed and had to be hauled on board again, nearly dead. Shortly afterwards a wave washed him overboard and he was lost. During the course of the night three of the crew were washed into the lake and met watery graves. The balance lashed themselves to the deck and rigging, where they were found by a party of men from St. Joseph, who reached the vessel with a scow. Five of the crew were found completely paralyzed with the cold and wet, and almost dead. One they found lashed to the rigging, frozen to death. During the entire night, it appears, the sea made clean breaches over the vessel, and the sufferings of the crew were dreadful. Life could not have held on more than an hour or two longer. As it was they had to be carefully nursed and attended by the people who live in the neighborhood, who most cheerfully exerted themselves to restore them. When Captain PARKER left, four of them were in a fair way of recovery. The fate of the fifth was more doubtful.

Telegraphing by Steam.

The London *Times* notices a plan for telegraphing by steam, invented by Mr. BOGGS, a well-known electrician. Mr. BOGGS' invention proposes to work the Electric Telegraph by steam, and so get over the great obstacle which now exists against its general use, namely, its slowness. The invention is generally as follows: A series of gutta percha bands, about six inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, are coiled on wheels on drums arranged for the purpose. These bands are studded down both sides with a single row of holes at short intervals apart. When a message is to be sent, the clerks wind off these bands, inserting in the holes small brass pins, which according to their combination in twos and threes (with black holes between), represent certain words or letters. In this manner the message is, as it were, "set up" in the bands with great rapidity, and if the number of bands employed is sufficiently large—say as numerous as the compositors employed in a large printing office—messages equal in length to five or six columns of a newspaper could be set up and ready for transmission in the course of a single hour. Of course this operation in no respect interferes with the telegraph wire itself, which continues free for use until the bands of messages are actually being dispatched. The gutta percha bands when full are removed to the instrument room, by a simple appliance preventing any derangement or falling out of the pins while being moved about. In the instrument room the bands are connected with ordinary steam machinery, by which they are drawn in regular order with the utmost rapidity between the charged poles of an electrical machine in such a manner that, during the moment of each pin's passing, it forms electrical communication between the instrument and the telegraph, and a signal is transmitted to the other end of the wire, where the spark perforates a paper and records the message.

IS THE THOMAS WATSON A SLAVER.—We have noted the seizure, by a British vessel of war, of the ship *Thomas Watson*. The officers of the vessel deny the charge against them, and make this statement:

Ship *Thomas Watson* left this port on the [illegible] of December, 1856, with a cargo of general merchandise, for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of barter or exchange for palm oil, ivory, gold dust, [illegible] and produce generally, arrived on the coast of Africa in the month of January, 1857, and touched at most of the trading ports. While at Annamaboe a black man named JOHNSON shipped as steward. Soon after, the ship proceeded down the coast and on the 14th of September was lying at anchor off Quitta, and had on board 70,000 gallons of palm oil, 700 pounds of ivory and a quantity of gum, hides and gold dust. At that time this SAMUEL JOHNSON quitted the ship, without permission, and went on board the British steamship *Bloodhound*, Lieutenant CHARLES R. ROBSON commanding. On the same evening, at about 7 o'clock, that vessel dropped anchor under the stern of the ship *Thomas Watson*, which was boarded by Lieutenant ROBSON and an armed body of men, who stated that the black man, SAMUEL JOHNSON, had made a deposition alleging that he had been sold as a slave. On the following day, Sept. 15, the ship *Thomas Watson* was seized, with her cargo, all the ship's papers taken, and an armed force of marines and sailors, called a prize crew, placed on board. On the same day the ship was got under way, and ordered by the Commander of the British Government steamship *Bloodhound* to Sierra Leone. At the time of the seizure the ship *Thomas Watson* was about leaving for the port of New York, having her full cargo on board. The ship arrived at Sierra Leone, on the 7th of Oct., after a voyage of twenty-two days.

NEW PATENTS ISSUED.—The following patents to New-Yorkers are among the issues bearing date Nov. 24:

John M. Batchelder, Cambridge, Mass., and Luther L. Smith, New-York—For improvement in the preparation of engraved metal plates for printing.

G. L. Barton and A. E. Roberts, Albany—For improvement in hay and manure forks.

Lewis W. Beecher, Avon—For improved chairs.

Wm. Oland Bourne, New-York—For improved ore separator.

John B. Cornell, New-York—For improvement in metallic roofing for subterranean vaults.

Anthony E. Hitchings, New-York—For improvement in boilers for heating buildings.

L. F. Ward, Marathon—For improvement in seed planters.

Jordan L. Mott, Mott Haven, and William Tabele, New York, assignors to the J. L. Mott Iron Works, of Mott Haven—For improvement in rotary chairs.

John Hecker and Wm Hotine, New-York, assignors to John Hecker—For machines for feeding the flour, mixing the materials and kneading dough.

Obadiah Rich, Cambridge, Mass., assignor to Peter Cooper, New-York—For improvement in preparing glue stock.

LIEUTENANT MAURY.—The case of this distinguished officer and seaman has at length come up before the Naval Courts. The Government rests its plea upon Lieut. MAURY's physical disability—as on this consists the only shadow of a reason why he should not be upon the active list. He has shown, however, by the immense amount of labor which he undergoes, that he is fitter for sea-service than appearances indicate.—*Washington States.*

Two negroes, convicted of an attempt to murder Mr. WM. R. BROTHERS, in Nansemond County, Va., last May, were hung last Friday morning. They broke into the dwelling of Mr. BROTHERS, and made a desperate assault on him, cutting off one hand, breaking the other arm, and inflicting severe injuries otherwise, the particulars of which have been published before.

SLAVES IN IOWA—THE DRED-SCOTT DECISION APPLIED.—The Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger* states that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren County, in that State, and brought with him five or six Slaves, whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred-Scott decision.

The Detroit *Advertiser* has received from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a manuscript history of the Pontiac conspiracy in Michigan, written 94 years ago. It was probably written by an officer of the garrison then in command of the Fort.

A Ladies' Industrial School is under good headway in Buffalo—MRS. S. G. LANE, President. Kremlin Hall is gratuitously furnished for their school for poor children.

PERSONAL.

ANTHONY DE LEVER AND MARGARET SMITH, or MARGARETTA SMIDT, were married by some clergyman or magistrate of the City of New-York or its vicinity in the month of March, April or May of this year, viz. 185[illegible]. If the person who married them will inform N. J. WYETH, Attorney-at-law, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, he will prevent an act of the grossest injustice, and will be liberally rewarded.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police respectfully call the attention of the authorities of this City to the large numbers of destitute persons who nightly seek the shelter of the Police Station houses from the inclemency of the weather.

It is ascertained from the reports of the Captains of Police, that the numbers applying every night for admission to the Station-houses vary from 1,000 to [illegible] persons, while the stations are capable of affording accommodations for about 400. The remainder are compelled to walk the streets, or find rest in the public markets. As the Winter approaches and the number of persons who will be thrown out of work shall increase, there is reason to apprehend very great and universal suffering, unless early provision be at once made for the protection of the destitute.

Aside from the dictates of humanity, the Commissioners respectfully suggest that such provisions should be at once made with the view to prevent crime.

The large number of persons wandering through the streets at night, and rendered desperate from want of food and shelter, are incited to the commission of offences against property which no police, however numerous or vigilant could altogether prevent.

The Commissioners beg leave respectfully to recommend that either the Station houses be enlarged for the accommodation of the destitute or that tenements be rented for that purpose for the Winter months, and placed in charge of the several Captains of Police.

JAMES W. NYE,
President *pro tem.* of the Board of Police.
GEORGE W. EMPFEE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

INVENTORS.—CASILEAR & CO.'S PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.—All business connected with procuring patents promptly executed. For further information, apply to or address CASILEAR & CO., No. 339 Broadway, New-York. United States passports issued.

COKE.—THE CHEAPEST FUEL NOW OFFERED to the public at a deduction in price [illegible] times, to be had at the Gas Works, foot of [illegible] 14th-st., E.R. A superior article for [illegible] having weak lungs. Price [illegible] N. B.—Price, delivered, [illegible] per chaldron.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States mail steamship *Fulton* passed Cape Race last Friday evening, *en route* for New-York, with four days' later news from Europe, and $[illegible] in specie. In consequence of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, the London money market was firmer, and the demand for discount at Bank less pressing. Financial affairs were generally in an improved condition, and Consols had advanced. Further failures in Great Britain are reported; among others that of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank. There had been a great panic at the former place.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, with the California mail of November 5th, and nearly $1,750,000 in treasure on freight, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news from California is interesting. It is now ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Mormons were implicated in the massacre of Arkansas and Missouri emigrants, of which partial accounts have been already published in this journal. Further outrages by the Mormons, in connection with their Indian allies, are also reported. An immense mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held on the 1st inst., to give expression to the sense of the public on the loss of the *Central America*. The resolutions adopted on the occasion will be found at length in another part of this morning's paper. The California papers do not seem to think that the financial crisis would reach their State. Nevertheless, the suspension of SATHER and CHURCH had caused considerable excitement.

Our correspondence from Central America contains much matter of interest. The war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has fairly commenced, and the latter is in full possession of the San Juan River. We give elsewhere some important official documents, and Presidential manifestos on the subject. Our Panama Correspondent makes some curious disclosures relative to the schemes of rival capitalists to obtain possession of the transit, all of which, we doubt not, will be read with interest at the present time. It seems that the United States steamer *Fulton* is on the lookout for WALKER at Boca del Toro, and hopes to intercept him ere he can make his descent upon Central American soil. From Chili, we receive particulars of the reception of Gov. BIGLER, United States Minister to that Republic. His speech, the reply of the President, and the letter of our President to Señor MONTT, will be found in our correspondence. The revolution in Bolivia, under LINARES, has been successful. Peru is still in the throes of civil discord, without either party having gained any decided advantage. It is reported that the Convention at Lima has turned against President CASTILLA. The treaty between the United States and Peru, relative to the free admission of American whalers to Peruvian ports, has been somewhat modified, as will be seen on reference to the page upon which the news is published.

The United States Mail Steamship *Granada*, from New-Orleans and Havana, with advices from the latter place to the 23d, has arrived. There is a general dearth of news. Prices of staple products tend to a decline, with considerable dullness in business.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, appeared heavy and languid for most of the leading articles. The mild weather injuriously affected Flour and Wheat, each of which decreased a shade in value: yet they were less sought after. Corn was very sparingly offered and purchased, including mixed Western at 90c., delivered, ℔ bushel. The depression in the Provision trade was unabated. Prices were easier and drooping; 1,250 boxes clear short Middles Bacon, deliverable in January, February, March and April, were reported sold on terms not disclosed. The movements in Groceries were restricted. Cotton was somewhat brisker and firmer. Freights were dull and heavy, with 649 vessels of all classes in port.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of the murder of FRANCIS VINCENT, at No. 15 North William-street, was concluded on Saturday. A verdict was rendered declaring MICHAEL DE LORENZO, one of the arrested parties, the principal in the murder, and MARK COHEN, the private watchman, an accessory after the fact. JOSEPH and ANTOINE WHITE, brothers—who have been detained on suspicion—were exonerated from any participation in the murder. Following the rendition of the verdict, the brothers WHITE were released from custody, and DE LORENZO and COHEN committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A posse of the Deputy-Superintendent's Aids made a descent Friday night on the house No. 147 Grand-street, occupied by a woman styling herself Madame LAMBERT. They took away about $15,000 worth of costly jewelry, rich silks, satins, laces, India shawls, gorgeous dresses, &c., claiming that they are the products of the shop-lifting carried on by "lady boarders" of her establishment. Madame L. alleges that she came honestly by the goods. She has been admitted to bail. The examination is set down for Thursday.

On Saturday, the argument in the case of MCDERMOTT *vs.* the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in relation to the appointment of the old patrolmen, was commenced. The glass ballot-box case was postponed until to day to allow the counsel to proceed in this case. Mr. DEVLIN has commenced a *quo warranto* to compel Mr. CONOVER to prove his title to the office of Street Commissioner.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Judge DAVIES dissolved the temporary injunction which he had previously granted forbidding the Board of Police Commissioners from appointing any new members. He stated that unless the members of the old Police received personal notice of charges preferred against them, they were still members of the Department, and as this point was to be decided by proceedings already pending in another place, it was not necessary for him to take any further steps in regard to it.

A workingmen's meeting in favor of FERNANDO WOOD was held on Saturday evening in Tammany Hall. An appropriate address and resolutions were presented and adopted, and speeches were made by Mr. CHAS. SMITH, the Chairman; Mr. IRA B. DAVIS, Mr. THOS. W. MACMAHON, Mr. CHADSEY, Mr. DUFFY and Mr. HENNESSEY. The attendance was rather limited.

A large meeting of Germans, favorable to the reëlection of Mayor WOOD, was held at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, on Saturday night. The Mayor himself was the principal speaker. He said he would make no promises for the future, but referred his audience to his *ever-living past*. There were more Irish than Germans in the meeting, and between them both, the large building was crowded.

There was a large meeting of the Democracy of the First Aldermanic District, held at No. 52 Greenwich-street, on Saturday night, at which the nomination of Ald. WILSON for reëlection was ratified with considerable enthusiasm.

The first of the Graham Course of Lectures on "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in His Works," was delivered, last evening, by Prof. HUNTINGTON, of Cambridge, Mass., in the Brooklyn Institute. The subject was the "Structure, Relations, and Offices of Human Society."

GARDNER FURNESS has discontinued his libel suit against the TIMES. The order of discontinuance was entered on Saturday.

Captain MCBEAN of the bark *Pentuckett*, lying in the East River, left, on Friday night, his vessel and two kegs of gold doubloons, amounting to $10,000, in charge of his first mate and the steward. On his return to the vessel he found the custodians and the money gone. He offers $2,000 for the recovery of the money.

The deaths in the City last week were 404—84 more than the week preceding.

For reports of numerous whalers at the Sandwich Islands see Ship-news column.

The Point at Issue To-morrow.

The time for talking and writing about the Municipal election has nearly gone by. In the course of the next twenty-four hours our citizens will be called upon to *prove* their regard for the good name of their City, and for their own most vital interests, by deciding what manner of man shall represent them in their corporate capacity and manage their common interests for the next two years. This is the simple question upon which the voters of New-York are to pass to-morrow.

It is not an issue of politics, State or National, that is opened to us. It is not a theory of Municipal administration that is to be rejected or confirmed at the ballot-box. It is flatly and fairly a demonstration in favor of order, of decency, of the supremacy of the laws and of the public welfare over private ambition and partizan ambitions, that the people of this City are summoned to make if they would escape the else certain catastrophes of a thoroughly demoralized Government and general saturnalia of irresponsible self-will at the City Hall and in the streets of the metropolis.

Everybody concedes what everybody has been obliged to feel, that during the past three years New-York has been sinking in the scale of public respectability. Everybody admits that it is not possible much longer to endure a state of things which is compelling our citizens to resort to the expedients of border life, and to assume the habits of a semi-barbarous society, for the preservation of their property and the safety of their persons. When ladies are stopped upon the highway and robbed in the broad light of day—when murderous affrays take place with practical impunity to the perpetraters within reach of the public offices and under the very eye of the Chief Magistrate of the City—when decent people go about their daily business armed as if an enemy lurked in every lane and gateway of the streets—it is clearly time that something should be done to arrest the downward progress of events before they bring us to the humiliating resort of a Vigilance Committee, and thus to the deliberate avowal of our incapacity to enforce in a legitimate way the obligations and to protect the interests of citizenship.

Without stopping to investigate side issues, or to discuss the relative responsibility of this or that public officer for so shameful and alarming a condition of the municipal administration, it is plain to the meanest capacity that the head and front of all this offending must be looked for in the head and front of all civic authority. The actual Mayor of this city has publicly proclaimed himself the ally and friend of a set of men who declare that he "*shall* govern us were he the devil incarnate." Is not this enough? Is not this recklessness of temper, this license of partizan and headlong assurance, a perpetual and open invitation to all kinds of ruffianism, to all kinds of lawlessness, violence, fraud and indecency?

What controversy of Democrat with Republican—of foreign born with native citizen, is involved in the repudiation of a candidate so shamelessly supported? The one plain, positive, practical matter which every voter of New-York is bound to settle with himself before he goes to the polls to-morrow, is this: "Are the interests of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and his clique, or the interests of myself, my family, and the community in which I live, paramount in my eyes?"

Is it possible to doubt the final decision of such a matter as this by the freemen of an American capital?

Frauds at the Election.

One of the most startling indications concerning the election of to-morrow, is found in the extraordinary efforts made by the partisans of Mayor WOOD to break down the precautions provided by law against illegal voting. Under the old law certain officers called *poll clerks* were created and authorized to take part in counting the votes at every poll. They were intended to be checks upon the inspectors, and to give the public some assurance that the votes were fairly and truly counted. Yet, either by a most remarkable oversight, or by an adroit evasion on the part of the author of the law, these poll clerks were to be appointed by the inspectors themselves. What was designed to be a legal protection against fraud was thus cunningly converted into an additional means of perpetrating fraud with impunity; for the inspectors had only to make poll clerks of their confederates, to secure the success of their schemes and the public assurance of their honesty.

This oversight was corrected by the law of last Winter, which continued the office and assigned to it precisely the same duties as before,—but gave the appointment of persons to fill it to an independent body—the Police Commissioners. The object and effect of this change was to make the poll-clerks what they were originally designed to be, an actual check upon the inspectors, and a guarantee to the public that the votes cast should be honestly and fairly counted.

The Police Commissioners have accordingly appointed *two* poll-clerks for each Election District; yet the County Clerk refuses to swear them into office, and the Mayor's organ proclaims that *they will not be recognized by the Inspectors*. The only thing which they can possibly do, in their official capacity, is to prevent fraud. Why, then, are the friends of Mayor WOOD so determined that they shall not act?

Fortunately the County Clerk has nothing to do with swearing them into office, and it was through somebody's blunder that he should ever have been applied to for that purpose. The law, upon this point, remains unchanged and devolves upon the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors the duty of swearing the poll-clerks into office. Whether he chooses to perform this duty, or not, the clerks are none the less *clerks*, and are directed by law to perform the duties attached to their office. If the Police Commissioners have appointed men of the right stamp to fill this office, they will probably discharge the important and responsible functions devolved upon them, fearlessly and with fidelity.

The action of the Mayor's supporters in this matter warrants the utmost vigilance to prevent frauds for which they are so anxious to secure impunity.

Monster Ships.

For nearly half a century the United States has been gradually working its way up to a position, as a maritime power, by the side of Great Britain. For a long time we have been ahead of every other nation, and have but just now made ourselves the equal, in our mercantile marine at least, of the power that has boasted of ruling the waves, and, if we have not equaled her in the number of our ships of war, we have not been behind her in the efficiency and size of those we have built. In the carrying trade our ships have long been prominent for their good qualities; and England has never been able to compete with us in the packet business. The enormous traffic carried on between this port and the ports of Great Britain, has for forty years been monopolized by American vessels.

It was not until the introduction of iron screw steamers that we began to lose the vantage ground we had so long occupied, and unless we begin at once to look about us, and take steps to compete with this new rival for commercial supremacy, we shall soon be compelled to acknowledge our marked inferiority. Iron and screws are fast driving us from the ocean. We may for a brief while boast of owning the largest ship afloat of any kind, but in a short time the *Leviathan* will be in her destined element and our supremacy in that respect will be at an end. A new era in navigation will be inaugurated, and we shall have to change radically our maritime system. The new monster ships are not only going to destroy our system of lines of packets, which we were the first to establish, but there is great danger of the prosperity of this port being seriously damaged as well. If these monsters are constructed so that they cannot enter our harbor we shall cease to be the great commercial entrepôt of the New World, and some other City, built where there is deeper water, will deprive us of our boasted supremacy. This is not, by any means, an idle speculation. The *Leviathan* is to be sent to Portland, for the avowed reason that there is not a sufficient depth of water on our bar to float her; and though she might be brought to the City through Long Island Sound with entire safety, there will always be an objection to that intricate navigation, while there are other harbors near with sufficient water more easy of entrance. The *Leviathan*, too, is only a beginning in the construction of monster ships. Her success will cause bigger ones to be built, and it is impossible to foresee the size at which the "thus far and no further," will be proclaimed.

Already a bigger ship than the *Leviathan* has been projected in England,—a ship to which the monster will, herself, appear as a minnow. And this new monster is of special importance to the citizens of New-York, for, although it is proposed to make her 8,000 tons larger than the *Leviathan*, she is to sail faster and *draw less water*. An engineer of Liverpool, named CLARE, has come forward with propositions for building an iron screw and paddle steamship, by way of testing a principle, greatly the superior of the *Leviathan*. His experiment is to be tried on a scale of startling magnitude, and he has already exhibited his models, which are attracting the attention of scientific men in England. He proposes to build a ship 1,000 feet in length, 70 feet beam, and only 30 feet from deck to keel, making her perfectly flat-bottomed, and her sides nearly square. In size she would be 30,000 tons, and yet so light would be her draught of water that she could easily enter our harbor by way of Sandy Hook.

It is stated that Mr. CLARE's proposals have received encouraging consideration from the English Government, and, if the first voyage of the *Leviathan* should prove successful, there will, doubtless, be an attempt made at once to build another monster ship according to his plans. Our wooden ships will, of course, for many years, be used for the conveyance of common freight; and it is by no means universally conceded that the experiment of large ships will be found successful. Many of the best judges, in both countries, maintain that the small ships will always have a marked advantage,—that the large vessels hitherto employed in competition with them have failed, and that there is no reason to fear the revolution in commerce which has been predicted. At all events, the experiment is likely now to receive a thorough and decisive trial.

The Unsheltered Poor.

There is a fearful number of houseless poor who contrive by some means or other to pick up a precarious subsistence during the day, but who are left at night without shelter, or a place to lay their heads. It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Police which is published in another part of the TIMES this morning that the applications at the different Station-houses for lodgings by these poor homeless wretches averages about 1,200 a night, while there are not accommodations for more than a third of the number. The Commissioners very justly observe that the others being driven into the streets are often led to commit crimes which they might have been saved from if they had been provided with lodgings. The Police Commissioners have sent a communication to the Common Council urging the necessity of providing lodging-houses for the destitute poor, and we can hardly conceive of a case which demands more prompt attention than this. If it should not be attended to, however, by the public authorities, it should not be neglected by our humane and benevolent citizens. There is no way in which charity could be bestowed with better results, for the outlay required, than in providing lodging-houses for the poor at this inclement season of the year. Hundreds of young boys are nightly cast into the street without the means to provide themselves a shelter, and they are thus exposed to all manner of temptations, and are compelled to become thieves and burglars to keep themselves from perishing. As a mere consideration of prudence, and to prevent the increase of crime, it will be worth the while of the community to provide lodging-houses for the poor this Winter; there are plenty of houses to be had, which can be cheaply rented for the next three months, and the cost of furnishing them and keeping them in order would not be great. A great deal of the crime with which we are afflicted has its origin in the cheap lodging-houses which abound in the vice-tainted districts of the City, where the innocent poor are forced to consort indiscriminately with the vilest portion of our population, and become hopelessly diseased in mind and body by the contamination. There are at all times poor wretches enough in our streets at night who have not the means to provide themselves with a shelter, to render it imperative on the part of the public authorities to make some provision for their necessities; but the number of the houseless poor is much greater now than it ever was before, and the urgency of the demand for immediate measures of relief was never before so great.

BOGUS VICE-PRESIDENTS.—It ought to be made an indictable offence to use a man's name as an officer of a public meeting of any kind without his consent; and we are not sure that an action for slander would not lie against any one taking such an inexcusable liberty with another's name. The offence is a very common one, we must admit, and, in most cases, a perfectly harmless one; but there are cases in which the most serious injury might be inflicted, and a man's reputation be badly damaged by such a use of his name. At the best it is a silly practice to publish a long list of names of men as the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of a meeting which they never attended, and might never hear of; but it is not often the case that a prominent citizen is made to perform a duty of this kind without, at least, his consent being obtained. The custom at public meetings of a political character is to propose a long list of names as Vice-Presidents, those only being selected who are known to be friendly to the cause, whatever it may be, which the meeting is called to sustain. As very few of the persons proposed are ever on the ground, of course they can make no opposition to the use of their names, and the next morning they are all published in the papers as having been present. To those who are accustomed to the machinery of popular meetings, these lists of vice-presidents and secretaries are of no significance whatever; but with the public at large the case is very different. When it sees that a certain influential person attended a political meeting and officiated on the occasion as a vice-president, it is naturally supposed that he approved of the objects of the meeting, and sanctioned the proceedings which were had at it.

At the Wood meeting in the Academy of Music on Friday, the most unwarrantable liberty was taken with the names of some of our prominent citizens, in this manner, who were not only not present at the meeting, but who are among the active opponents of the reëlection of Mayor WOOD. Several of the gentlemen whose names were published as Vice-Presidents of the meeting have made a public denial of having given any authority for such a scandalous misuse of their names; but there are others who are prevented by their absence, and others who are prevented by peculiar circumstances, from repudiating the fraud. So many of the respectable gentlemen whose names were used as Vice-Presidents of the Wood meeting having indignantly denounced the fraudulent attempt to mislead the public, it will create a suspicion that all of the respectable names used on the occasion were bogus, so that the Mayor will not gain much by the operation. Some of the gentlemen who were published as the Vice-Presidents of the Wood meeting have contributed very liberally towards the Tiemann fund, and if they have become supporters of WOOD, their conversion must have been effected at a very late hour on Friday evening.

It is not altogether discreditable to the Mayor that, while he is notoriously unscrupulous as to the character or the position in society of the men on whom he chiefly relies for support, he loves to appear in good company when he comes before the public, and if the gentlemen he would gladly have for supporters are backward in coming up to his assistance, he has the discrimination and good judgment to help himself freely to "a commodity of good names."

PERFECTLY DIABOLICAL.—The Academy of Music in Irving-place is in danger of getting a fearfully bad name; not to put too fine a point upon it, a perfectly diabolical reputation. On Friday night was performed there, probably for the last time, JOHN COCHRANE's "Devil Incarnate," and to-night is to be given, for the first time, MEYERBEER's "Robert le Diable." Mr. COCHRANE's "devil" undoubtedly draws the best houses of the two. We are inclined to think, however, that his apparent popularity is only temporary, and that to-morrow will witness his last appearance on any stage. It is known beyond all doubt that on Friday night the house was *packed*.

Personal.

The Spanish Minister, Señor TASSARA, who has been passing a few days in this City, returns to his post at Washington to-morrow. Though one of the youngest of the diplomatic chiefs residing in this country, being now but thirty-three, Señor TASSARA is a gentleman of high ability and accomplishment. He earned his distinction by marked service in the profession of journalism, belonging to the progressive, liberal school of politics. Our Government has found in him a Minister ready and anxious to meet fairly and candidly any proposition for an amicable adjustment of all questions pending between the two Governments.

Senator DOUGLAS is in the City, with his family, on his way to Washington.

Dr. CHARLES MACKAY has returned to this City from Boston, and will give the first of his series of lectures upon Ballad Poetry on Thursday evening next.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, is expected in town to-day.

E. GOULD BUFFUM, Esq., for several years connected with the California Press, and for two years past the principal editor of the *Alta*, was a passenger by the *Northern Light*.

☞ The Cleveland papers complain of the management of the mails on the Erie Railroad. The *Herald* says the mails from New-York have not been on time for two weeks past; there is sometimes a flood of New-York papers, and then a famine. Merchants at the West also fail to receive their communications from the East promptly.

Eight hundred ships are annually loaded in Quebec with lumber. The average value of each cargo is £800, making a total of £640,000. The half of this immense sum is paid out in cash—to the farmer for his produce, and for the use of his teams during the Winter; to the mechanic, for his work; and to the 2,500 laborers who are engaged in the trade.

Mayor Wood's Vice Presidents—Complimentary Cards.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state that my name was used as Vice-President of the Wood meeting last night, without my knowledge or consent.

I am in favor of the election of Mr. TIEMANN.

Respectfully yours,

ANSON G. PHELPS.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor by stating that the use of my name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting held last evening, at the Academy of Music, by the friends of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, was without my knowledge and without the slightest authority.

F. B. CUTTING.

CARD FROM MR. WESTERVELT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name having been published as one of the officers of the meeting held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening last, I deem it proper to state, it was done without my knowledge or approbation. I shall support DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor of this City.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1857.

FROM MR. BLEECKER.

NEW-YORK, No. 6 Wall-street,
Saturday, Nov. 28.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name appears in your paper of to-day as one of the Vice-Presidents at the meeting held at the Academy of Music last evening. Will you be kind enough to state that it was used *entirely without authority*, and oblige,

Yours truly,

RICHARD W. BLEECKER.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The names of the undersigned were used as Vice-Presidents of the Wood meeting last evening, without their knowledge or consent. We are in favor of the election of Mr. TIEMANN as Mayor of this City.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
WM. E. LAWRENCE,
F. B. CUTTING.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The name of the undersigned was used as Vice-President of the Wood meeting last evening, without his knowledge or consent.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL.

In addition to the above we have abundant assurances that the names of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, JAMES T. BRADY, and several others, who do not deem the matter of sufficient importance to warrant a publication upon the subject, were used without permission or the least authority.

Notes have been widely distributed through the City, inclosing tickets for Mayor Wood and appealing urgently to citizens to vote them. They are signed by R. F. CARMAN, WM. F. WETMORE and CHAS. A. SECOR. There is no such name as WM. F. WETMORE to be found in the Directory:—WM. S. WETMORE and WM. C. WETMORE are both well-known citizens, and are both earnest and effective opponents of Mayor WOOD. And the name of CHARLES A. SECOR is appended to the appeal without the slightest authority.

In regard to Mr. CARMAN, we have received the following note,—accompanied by assurances of the writer's entire reliability:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by the papers that Mr. RICHARD F. CARMAN is announced as having been the Chairman of the meeting which was held in favor of FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening last. How, I would ask Mr. CARMAN, is the change to be accounted for which took place in his sentiments between Friday morning and the same evening? On Friday morning, at FINK's, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty ninth-street, he said to myself, in the presence of Alderman VARIAN, ERNEST FINK, and others, that Mayor WOOD was "the greatest vagabond that he had ever known, and that he would vote for him *under no consideration*." I challenge Mr. CARMAN to reply to this fact, and call upon him to explain the causes of this singular change in his sentiments within twelve hours.

STEPHEN KELLY.

Mr. McKeon in Reply to Mayor Wood.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

HON. H. NICOLL—*Dear Sir*: As you presided at the first meeting held this Fall in this City opposed to the present maladministration of the public affairs of this metropolis, I address you for the purpose of correcting certain statements, made by Mr. WOOD at the meeting held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening last. Mr. WOOD parades a long list of figures, which are well calculated to mislead. I have not the time to examine them minutely, but I will call your attention to a few items, for the purpose of showing how little reliance can be placed on the statements of such a man.

I made the declaration that the public permanent debt of this City was OVER TEN MILLIONS.

The exact amount per Comptroller's Report is $10,543,909 33.

I stated the annual tax for the year 1857 was over eight millions.

The exact amount per Comptroller's Report is $8,066,566 52.

Mr. WOOD would have the electors believe that of these eight millions a large amount has been imposed upon them by the laws of the last session of the Legislature. I do not defend the acts of the Legislature in relation to this City, but I wish to show that some of the acts referred to by Mr. WOOD do not in any way make part of the eight millions of taxes for the year 1857.

From the items presented by him as the acts of the Legislature for 1857 I select the following:

To authorize building a new Reservoir	$1,908,000
Regulating Central Park	1,666,000
To erect a City Hall	2,000,000
Total	$5,564,000

He would have the public believe that these five millions formed part of the eight millions of annual taxes which I charge are now oppressing the people of this City. *Not one cent of the items above* form any part of the eight millions. The money for the several items above referred to is yet to be raised by the State. Mr. WOOD cannot escape the distinct charge that during his administration the taxes have STEADILY AND ENORMOUSLY INCREASED. This heavy burden must be borne, as I have already stated, by the poor man who rents his room in a tenement-house, equally with the man who lives in a splendid mansion.

From the Comptroller's (FLAGG's) semi-annual report to the Common Council, made on the 28th September, 1857, the following statement is made up showing the increase in taxation in this City:

1854	$4,341,225 54	1856	$7,075,425 72
1855	5,843,852 89	1857	8,066,566 52

Mr. WOOD would have the electors also understand that he is nowise responsible for the increase. He knows that NOT ONE CENT of the public MONEY can be drawn from the public treasury except on a warrant *signed by him, as Mayor*. This is the power which he holds, and for which he is responsible. In the hands of a bad man such a power might be very lucrative.

Mr. WOOD states that my statement as to salaries was not accurate. The authority for my statement is the Comptroller's report, which shows that in 1853

salaries were	$235,000
In 1857	412,500

But the Mayor does not answer my charge that he signed the ordinance increasing the number of employes in the Street Department, and increasing also the expense to $23,900. He does not answer the charges made of his complicity with the *Joseph Walker* affair of $13,000; the Lowber claim of $196,000; the glass ballot-box affair of $60,000. On these points he is silent.

When I addressed the meeting at the Academy of Music, I spoke without notes. I held nothing in my hand but an abstract of the indictment against WOOD for felony, and I did not wish to make any mistakes as to the amounts and dates in that important document. I gave the audience, I believe, the exact date of the order of the Court quashing the indictment, on the ground of the statute of limitation interposed by Mr. WOOD. I was compelled to state figures ranging from 8,000,000 down to 75 cents, (for a bill for cartage,) which had been altered from that small sum to $100 75, and formed part of the charge against him of obtaining money by false pretences. Should Mr. WOOD differ with me as to the figures in the public finances, it must be gratifying to learn that I did not make any mistake as to his bank account, in which he took $1,750 which did not belong to him, or as to the facts of the Marvine fraud. On these charges Mr. WOOD pleads guilty by his silence. It probably was "inconvenient" for him to reply in full on all topics.

I do not believe that all respect for private character has been yet entirely extinguished, or that Mr. WOOD can succeed in obtaining a majority of the votes of the electors of this great City.

Yours respectfully, JOHN McKEON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Antagonism between the Administration and Governor Walker—Effect in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The interview between the President and Gov. WALKER yesterday, resulted in no change in their positions on the Kansas question. WALKER is immovable in his bold stand for the rights of self-government.

The President is seriously concerned because of its thickening difficulties, but indicates no disposition to yield to WALKER's views.

The near approach of the meeting of Congress complicates affairs. ORR is the Administration candidate for Speaker of the House. If the President continues firm in the support of the Kansas Convention, the effect it is calculated will be damaging to ORR among the Northern men, and if the Executive flinches in the least, the Southern distrust of ORR as a candidate will be greatly enhanced; for, as a matter of course, the Administration Speaker is bound by engagement to support its policy. ORR is now here, electioneering industriously.

S.

Opinions of the President and his Cabinet in Relation to the Mayoralty Election—Wood not Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1857.

Intense astonishment is excited here by the transparently bogus correspondence from this city, in relation to the Mayoralty election, which has appeared in some of the New-York papers, during the last few days. I have just risen from conversation with a well-informed gentlemen, high in office here, who is intimately acquainted with the antecedents both of Mr. TIEMANN and of Mr. WOOD, and I can give you some facts with regard to their previous political history, of which it were well that your Democratic readers were reminded.

1. Mr. TIEMANN was in London in 1854, and, then, for the first time, was introduced to Mr. BUCHANAN. On that occasion, he told Mr. BUCHANAN that he should support him, and him alone, for the Presidency as successor to General PIERCE. The sequel has shown that he faithfully fulfilled that promise.

2. Mr. TIEMANN told the writer, not long ago, that since the time of the first election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency, he had never, in any single instance, failed to vote the Democratic ticket.

3. Mr. TIEMANN went last year to the Cincinnati Convention as a Buchanan delegate. He used all his influence to secure Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination, and received the warm personal thanks, not only of the President, but of many of his friends, for his efficient and disinterested labors.

4. The Presidential election, in November last, was virtually decided by the success of the Democratic Party of the Pennsylvania State election, which took place in October. This latter was mainly influenced by the efforts of the New-York Hotel Finance Committee, which raised the greatest part of the funds for that occasion. Mr. TIEMANN was one of the most prominent members and subscribers of that Committee. It consisted of about three hundred gentlemen, not more than ten of whom are, at present, in favor of the reëlection of FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Mayor.

So much for TIEMANN. He possesses the hearty esteem—both personal and political—of the President, and of nearly every member of his Cabinet. Should he be elected as Mayor of your City, it would be a matter of hearty rejoicing to every upright Democrat at Washington. Mr. BUCHANAN prides himself upon listening patiently to all whom he calls "representative men." Thus, if the President of a Society of Gamblers, or *policy dealers*, were to send in his card at the White House, he would doubtless be received with due courtesy, and what he might have to say would be listened to, as forming a part of the mass of opinion contained in the country. So Mr. WOOD, as Mayor, *de facto*, of New-York, has been able, by word and letter, to secure, at times, Mr. BUCHANAN's attention. He has developed boasts out of this, to an inordinate extent, and has impressed upon his followers the belief that he is "*all hunk*" at head quarters. Such gammon could delude no one who had had the run of Democratic administrative society in Washington for a single week. WOOD's character is thoroughly understood here, and he is set down as more faithless and dangerous as a friend and ally than he could even be as an enemy.

1. Our old-line Democrats will never pardon his affiliation to the Know-Nothing party, *at the very time when he pretended opposition to its principles at Tammany Hall.* This was a too manifest perfidy. It cannot be doubted, for, as CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER said in a speech the other night—"I was there, and saw him and heard him." Neither has this ever been denied.

2. Mr. WOOD has not the sympathies of Mr. BUCHANAN, because the President was informed, months ago, that the Mayor had secretly opposed him at Cincinnati, and worked for—whom do you think?—HIMSELF for Vice-President, and, therefore, for a Southern man for President!

3. To prove to you how wide asunder our Washington potentates are from the little CATILINE of *your* White House, I will tell you, with names and dates, an incident which occurred here last March. The Federal appointments, for New-York, had just been made; *every single appointee* had opposed WOOD for the Mayoralty, the year previous. These were SCHELL, HART, FOWLER, RYNDERS, SANDERS, CISCO, BUTTERWORTH—not one of whom was his friend, and all of whom had labored for the overthrow of his tyranny at Tammany Hall! And these appointments were made, too, during the very week that the Mayor is said to have boasted of being "a favorite at the White House," and of having been "consulted on matters of national policy by members of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet." Cause enough for rage, and an explosion of rage there was. Mr. SAMUEL BRADHURST, son of Mr. JOHN N. BRADHURST, one of your most respectable citizens, relates that the Mayor exclaimed to him, with a profanity needless to repeat, "Mr. BUCHANAN is a heartless old scoundrel. I wouldn't speak to him if I were to meet him in the street, nor would I walk on the same side of the street with him." He also wrote a letter to the President himself, boiling over with venom and insult, and sufficient, had there been no other reason, to account for the contempt and aversion in which he has since been held by the Administration.

4. Mr. BUCHANAN and the members of his Cabinet, have been earnestly desirous of bringing about a hearty and sincere settlement of the difficulties among New-York State Democrats. He feels that the prime mover of all of the dissensions of the past two years, has been Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and he believes that the party would be greatly benefited if Mr. WOOD were laid, forever, on the shelf.

5. The resolutions which were passed subsequently to Mr. WOOD's nomination, at Tammany Hall, condemning his agrarian message, are regarded by our most experienced Democrats as a complete acquittal from all obligations incurred by those who had previously nominated him at the same place. Principles more abominable never were enunciated. I have been shown a letter from one of your Democratic members of Congress to a member of the Cabinet, in which it is said that Mr. WOOD exerted "*all* of his influence to have the resolutions condemning him rescinded; but he could not procure the consent of his best friends to its being done."

Finis coronat opus, we wait for Wednesday's news, but if TIEMANN is elected, the result will be hailed with enthusiasm at Washington. If not, so much the worse for you. The conflict is not between WOOD and TIEMANN, but BETWEEN TIEMANN AND A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

P. R.

The Weather.

CONDITION OF THE ERIE CANAL, &C.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here to-day is quite mild. It is now confidently calculated that all boats in the Canal this side of Montezuma, at least, will get to tide water, and the best judges predict a reopening to Rochester.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is warm and pleasant. The ice in the Canal is thawing, and vessels are moving freely.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Boats are now passing down the canal with the aid of ice-breakers. As the weather is mild, there is a fair prospect of their getting through to tide-water.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is clear and the thermometer marks 54 degrees. It is too warm for packing hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here to-day has been mild, clear and pleasant.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is mild, and it is thawing fast. The ice at the mouth of the river is reported as giving way. The indications this evening are that the large fleet of vessels detained in the river will be able to get into Lake Erie to-morrow or Monday. Seven propellers arrived here from Chicago to-day, and report that many vessels are ashore on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is extremely mild and pleasant.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRITISH STEAMER CREOLE ASHORE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Nov. 28.

On Monday last the British steamer *Creole* went ashore at Granville, Nova Scotia, during a gale, and received such damage as required her to be surveyed, and then condemned. She is insured in New-York.

THE BRIG REMINGTON ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 28.

By mail we have Key West dates to the 14th inst. The brig *Remington*, from St. Mark's for New-York, with a cargo of cotton, had been ashore on North Key shoal, but was got off and taken to Key West by the wreckers, considerably damaged.

THE SHIP BALTIC ASHORE.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The ship *Baltic*, from New-York for Charleston, is ashore on the South Bar, near Charleston, with nine feet of water in her hold. The prospect is that she will be a total loss. She is insured in New-York and Boston.

DAMAGE TO MACHINERY OF STEAMER VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Virginia*, Captain JEWETT, from New-York for New-Orleans, put into this port to-day to repair her machinery.

The Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from Havana on the 25th inst., arrived at this port to-day. She brings half a million in specie.

Academy of Music.

The third season under Mr. ULLMANN's management commences to-night, and with far more than ordinary promise. The Company is now strong, and possesses at least one name of world-wide renown. We refer, of course, to Herr FORMES, the *basso*, who makes his *début* in "Robert le Diable." The opera, in other respects, seems to be strongly cast and includes the services of Mme. LA GRANGE, Mlle. CAIROLI, Signor BIGNARDI, Signor LABOCETTA, and in the ballet department, of that excellent *danseuse*, Mlle. ROLLA. The orchestra and chorus have been increased, and upwards of thirty rehearsals, we are informed, have been given to this master-piece of MEYERBEER. In placing the work upon the stage, Mr. ULLMAN has prepared new scenery, costumes, &c., at a great expense, and it is evident that on its success Mr. ULLMAN places his hopes for the future of the season. When a manager tries to deserve public support he generally obtains it, although in hard times there are many unhappy exceptions to this rule. Let us hope for the best.

Herr FORMES is certainly a great attraction, and occupies so large a space in the musical biography of the day, that some few facts concerning his history may not be out of place here. He is now in the prime of life, having just touched his thirty-ninth year, and in the full glow of a merited reputation. He was born in a little town on the banks of the Rhine, but his ancestors were of Spanish origin, and mostly soldiers of repute. Early in life CARL FORMES gave indications of strong musical predilections, and having a fine voice, was celebrated in the neighborhood. His father, however, like all fathers, objected to a musical education, and put him to an agricultural employment. It takes more than a yoke of oxen to check the ambition of a young man, and young CARL "bolted." Driven to extremities by this step, he was compelled, as a last resource, to enlist in the Austrian army as a common soldier. At Vienna, (to which city he was marched) his musical talents and gifts were first recognized. A renowned professor sought and obtained his release from the army, and directed his studies in the divine art. His progress was rapid and more than justified the expectations of his master. In January, 1842, he made his *début* at Cologne as *Sarastro* in MOZART's opera of the "Zauberflötte." His success was immense, and he received engagements from various Court theatres. In 1844 he became the principal bass singer at the Imperial Opera House, Vienna, and was honored with the largest salary ever given to a German artist, and which, we are informed, is to be paid to him during his life time. This position was held by Herr FORMES until the Revolution broke out in 1848, when, siding with the people, he lost all Court favor, and had to fly for his life. Thoroughly filled with hopes of freedom he made his way to Holstein, but the popular cause failing there as elsewhere, he resumed once more the pursuit of Art. At Hamburg he made a fresh success, but the hostility of the authorities pursued him, and he was compelled to fly to London. In the great metropolis he was received with enthusiasm, and has ever since been esteemed the best basso of the age. The secret of his universal success is to be found in the fact that he is gifted with a voice the extraordinary grandeur of which has seldom been equalled. He is an intellectual artist, too, forever extending the field of his operations. He can sing in English, German, Italian and French, and in opera, oratorio, or concert room. Like all truly great artists he has no small vanities. He willingly does all that he can, and does it conscientiously. For these reasons he will, we are sure, have a brilliant career in the United States, and it is the duty of every cultivated person to contribute to it as much as possible.

The Mystery of the Craddock Murder, in Kentucky, Solved.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

It will be remembered that on the 26th day of August, 1856, that PASCHAL D. CRADDOCK, who resided six miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown Road, was found dead a short distance from his residence. The body had three shots in the thigh, one of the balls passing through. None of these wounds could have caused death. The neck was broken, and the face and head mutilated by hogs, the ears having been eaten off. CRADDOCK was on horseback when he was shot, and it was supposed that after he was shot he fell off his horse and broke his neck. The horse was found standing by the body. Two pieces of rope, having blood on them, were found near by. The verdict of the jury was, "That CRADDOCK came to his death by violence." There had been three indictments pending against CRADDOCK on charges of felony, but he had succeeded in continuing the trials on three different terms of Court. He was much feared in the neighborhood, as it was alleged that he was connected with a gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves. He had been a wealthy man. A short time previous a meeting was held in Jefferson County, which was attended by the most respectable citizens, at which resolutions were passed, demanding that CRADDOCK and two others leave Kentucky within six months. The time had just expired when he was killed. A negro was arrested on the charge of killing him. An opinion was prevalent that some of CRADDOCK's gang (those who had been associated with him) had slain him, fearing that when his trials took place they might become involved. Others were under the impression that the friends of those who had acted with CRADDOCK, and were convicted to the Penitentiary mainly on CRADDOCK's evidence, had committed the deed.

The mystery is solved as follows: JOHN MILLER, of Bullitt County, whose character is reported disreputable in Louisville, yesterday gave himself up to the authorities, confessing that certain parties offered three thousand dollars to any one who would "put CRADDOCK through;" that he and eight others accepted the bribe, when the plot was made to take CRADDOCK's life. Five of the party lay in ambush—a cough being the signal to fire at CRADDOCK as he passed by. MILLER says he fired in the air. Warrants were issued for all parties, several of whom were arrested, including Col. ALLEN and brother, AUSTIN HOWARD and JOE WRIGHT, of Bullitt County; STEPHEN BAIRD, of Shelby County, and FRED. KIKES, of Jefferson County. Others are also implicated. MILLER's story is not fully credited.

The parties implicated are wealthy, and heretofore were highly respected. JACK ALLEN had been home only two weeks, and was an invalid at the time of the murder.

Charles Mackay's Views of the Commercial Panic in America.

From the London Illustrated News.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1857.

For the last three weeks the United States of America have suffered the anxieties and terrors of the greatest monetary convulsion which has ever occurred in their history. Like all similar panics, it was long foreseen and earnestly predicted by the few wise men who could see three inches before them. The many disregarded the warning, as was but natural; for it is just about as easy when an express train is rushing and tearing along the rails at the rate of sixty miles an hour to stop it by the simple croaking of a conclave of sagacious rooks on the top of an adjacent elm-tree as to control the operations of a "go-ahead" people in the full tide of speculative prosperity by the reiteration of sound advice and the teachings of experience. Those who raised the alarm, and called upon the financial engine-drivers to moderate their speed, were denounced as panic-mongers or jobbers for a fall. At last the crisis came. One card in the pack gave way, and down came the whole edifice of speculation with a crash as loud as if it had been built of solid stone and not of paper. The agony of the catastrophe still continues; and it is to be feared that it will be long before it passes away. The commercial affairs of the whole world are so linked and interwoven that New-York cannot suffer such a calamity as this without affecting London, Manchester, Glasgow, Hamburg, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Like a tempest in an orchard, it will inevitably bring down all the rotten fruit and with it much that is not rotten. More even than that may happen. The trees themselves may be uprooted, and political convulsions be the result, on the continent of Europe, of the financial storm which has swept, or is sweeping, over America.

The causes of the existing catastrophe in America are to be sought not only in the character of the people, which is more impulsive than that of their cousins or brothers on the British side of the Atlantic, but in the entire freedom of their system, which permits and encourages the expansion of credit into dimensions which it cannot attain elsewhere. In the City of New-York alone there are—or were before the panic—55 banks, independent the one of the other, each issuing its notes of $1 and upwards, with no other control than the judgment of its managers and the faith of the public. In Boston there are 36 banks, conducted and issuing paper money upon the same principle. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New-Orleans, Charleston, Chicago, and in the countless other flourishing cities, there are banks without number, each the despotic issuer of paper upon the security of its own credit, the deposit of State stocks and of a percentage of gold and silver. Whether that percentage of hard coin be 10, 20 or 30, depends upon the law or ordonnance. It is a matter entirely between the banks and the public.

Twenty years ago, during the panic of 1837—a panic only less serious than the present, because it affected a trade much less extensive—there were in the United States 634 banks, with 154 branches. In 1856 there were 1,255 banks, with 143 branches. There is no institution in America having either the position, the influence, or the authority of the Bank of England or the Bank of France. There is no one to put on the screw, or to let off the steam. In the great financial ship of the United States there is no supreme captain, as there are no stokers or sailors. All are captains. One man is as good and as powerful as another, and looks to himself alone. In fair weather the system works well enough. The bankers grow rich; speculators of all kinds obtain credit; railways rivaling each other are constructed in every part of the country, and in some cases four lines are made where one is more than sufficient for the traffic; trade and business receive an impetus; the golden age of commerce seems to have arrived, and all is bright sunshine and delicious weather. One result of the system is that poor men often get rich *per sultam*. The old mode of patient and careful industry falls into disfavor. Who at the age of twenty-five would make up his mind to labor hard and be economical for thirty years, that he might retire with a modest competency at sixty, when by a fortunate speculation he might become wealthy to-morrow, and live in a marble palace in the famous Fifth-avenue of New-York—one of the magnates of a land where there are no Princes, but where many contrive to live in a style that is more than princely? But the fabric is a delicate one: "A breath unmakes it as a breath has made;" for a bank, unless it have tangible and readily-available security, is in the position of Cæsar's wife. To be suspected, even wrongfully, is to incur the risk, if not the certainty, of insolvency.

The people of New-York, and further south—no doubt in consequence, to a large degree, of the impressibility and vivacity of character which they have derived from their bright atmosphere, as sunny and clear as that of Spain and Italy, and not laden as ours is by heavy fogs and mists—are quicker, more impulsive, more restless, and, to use one of their own newly-coined words, more "go-a-headative" than Englishmen. The Americans are a people with an immense continent to occupy and replenish, and with a national future before them more brilliant than that of any nation under the sun. They are a people of ideas as large as their political liberty, and as expansive as their Union. In addition to this they are a community of traders, rather than of workers. They know the mysteries of buying and selling, upon the large scale as well as upon the small, better than any other people, and far better than they know the mysteries of manufacture or of handicraft. If the Englishman work for the world, the American trades for the world. Labor may be called the characteristic of the one, and speculative enterprise of the other. The increasing communication between the two, and the facilities for travel and intercourse afforded to all civilized nations by steam and the electric wire, are gradually rubbing off the corners and the angles of character that have hitherto distinguished one people from another, and there are thousands of Englishmen quite as speculative as Americans, and of Americans as sober and as plodding as the English; but, broadly stated, there is still this essential difference between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. The Englishman works best; the American trades best. Of late years the unparalleled growth of the City of New-York—a city far richer than Paris, and second only to London in the extent of its commercial operations—has encouraged the idea that it was impossible to set limits to its enterprise and prosperity. The large influx of California gold has added strength to the conviction. New-York has rapidly become a city of palaces—palaces of white marble, to which no city in the European and Asiatic hemisphere can offer a parallel. Marble hotels accommodating a thousand guests; marble and granite warehouses, shops, and stores; marble dwelling-houses, which Kings in the Old World might envy, have arisen on every side; and Broadway has become, beyond comparison, the richest, gayest, and most splendid street in the world—dwarfing the Regent-street of London, and eclipsing even the glories of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris. Needless, as well as needful, railways have been constructed in every State of the Union; and English capital, greedy, credulous, as is its wont—capital that is thirsting and hungering for five, six, and seven per cent.—has invested itself in American securities, until by degrees it has risen to the amount of $450,000,000, or about £90,000,000 sterling. In New-York more especially, the centre of fashion as well as of commerce, almost everything within the last two or three years has been bought upon credit and at credit prices. To be obliged to pay ready money is the most wholesome drag upon the imagination of the purchaser; but no such drag has of late been employed in New-York. Even the ladies have bought their silken robes and crinolines (which, by the way, are at least double the circumference of the crinolines of London and Paris,) at credit prices, averaging from 100 to 200 per cent. beyond what they would have paid in cash. And everything else has swollen in proportion. House rent, the cost of living, and of clothing, all have experienced a rise; and New-York has become the most expensive city in the world, both for the passing traveler and for its habitual residents.

The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, an institution very similar in its principles, though not in its magnitude, to the Crédit Mobilier in France, gave the first great shock to credit. It had advanced large sums of money upon railroad and other incontrovertible securities, and at the very first moment of alarm found itself unable to meet its liabilities. The distrust occasioned by its failure spread rapidly through the whole country. Some of the greatest commercial houses in the Union toppled and fell. The paper millionaire of the Monday discovered himself to be insolvent on the Tuesday, and declared himself a bankrupt on the Wednesday. Firms that for a quarter of a century had deserved the name were found to be infirm. Every failure increased the alarm; and alarm grew into panic, as it has done elsewhere, and as it will continue to do at regular intervals as long as commercial men and the public generally allow their cupidity or their imagination to run away with their judgment, or while the possibility of a rapid fortune by a lucky chance has more attraction than the certainty of the steady, cautious profits of continued and patient industry.

The present and probable results of the panic have not yet sufficiently developed themselves to form the topic of comment in this article. Whatever has to be said upon this subject is therefore reserved for a future occasion. C. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down and continue
To sell from their splendid
Stock of Men's and Boys'
Clothing, at a reduction of
10 to 25 per cent., for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

THE FLAT WITH A FLAT.
SUNG IN "G. FLAT," BY JULIA CARY RHEINHARDT.
Behold this flat! beneath this hat,
My own Letitia moved,
A girl admired wherever seen,
By all who knew her, loved!
"How can I win thee, best of girls?"
Unto her once I cried;
She then tossed back her golden curls,
And laughingly replied:
"Go get some sense, and save your pence,"
My own Letitia saith;
"You'll save a pile and dress in style,
If you deal with the BROTHERS SMITH."
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLER & WELLS ANNOUNCE a course of four lectures, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING. First two lectures free. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HIDDEN—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, EDWARD S. HIDDEN to SARA A. EDWARDS, daughter of Capt. Edwards, all of this City.

WALSH—ALLIS.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, Mr. M. MCN. WALSH, of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss SOPHONIA L. ALLIS, of the former place.

STETSON—INGALLS.—In Lynn, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. C. Shackford, ALEX. M. C. STETSON, of this City, to ANNIE M., eldest daughter of the late Sidney Ingalls, of the former place.

DIED.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 29, of congestion of the lungs, MARGARET ANN, wife of J. Agnew Walsh, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Blues, 12th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 349 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCDERMOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, of consumption, AGNES, wife of William McDermott, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 Washington st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SHAW.—At Westchester, on Sunday morning, of croup, ELIZA, daughter of Horace A. and Ann Eliza Shaw, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, James Conner.

ELKINS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 28, JANE ELKINS, wife of Joseph Elkins, aged 35 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 84 Erie-st., Jersey City.

VALENTINE.—At Fordham, on Saturday morning, Nov. 28, PETER F. VALENTINE, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Jacob, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Marion-av., Fordham. Cars leave 26th-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

AUSTIN.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 27, after a short and severe illness, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Benjamin and Lydia Austin, in the 18th year of his age.

HINSDALE.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 27, WM. P. HINSDALE, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his uncle, Wm. Phillips, No. 13 Columbia-st., Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at Grace Church.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION.
On the floor of our chandelier room, second story, we shall offer on to-morrow,
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
and every day during the week until all are sold:
30 Gilt Colored French China Dinner sets, worth....$70, at $43 00
20 Gilt Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.... 75, at 45 00
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.... 125, at 75 00
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.... 200, at 110 00
5 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner sets, worth.... 275, at 165 00
200 Gilt-edged French China Tea sets, worth 11, at 6 45
100 Gilt and Colored French China Tea sets, worth.... 18, at 10 25
THE ATTRACTIONS
Of our stock will be enhanced this week by the addition of 100 CRATES
and hogsheads of
ENGLISH IRON-STONE WARE,
at the following inviting prices:
White Iron-Stone China Covered Vegetable Dishes....50c.
White Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen....95c.
White Iron-Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen....95c.
These are of the best double thick ware.
A FEW ARE LEFT
of the
Silver-plated Table Spoons, at the dozen....$3 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen....3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen....1 25
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles....4 50
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
One Vol. 12mo. 288 pages.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
Containing
ONE LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP.
SEVENTY SEPARATE MAPS.
AN INDEX OF TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.
THE LATEST TIME TABLES.
THROUGH ROUTES FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST, WITH MAPS.
INTERESTING READING MATTER.
☞ No Traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take. The volume will also be found to be an excellent means of whiling away time on a journey; besides being an excellent way of making himself familiar with the Geography of the country through which he passes.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this Office.

SPECIAL INVITATION.
We shall exhibit in our store, for a few days only,
Commencing MONDAY, 30th Nov.,
A MAGNIFICENT SERVICE OF GLASS,
Numbering 2,000 pieces, made to order for
GENERAL COTONER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
And every piece engraved with the Royal Arms of Spain.
Also,
THE UNRIVALED DISPLAY OF FINE CUTLERY,
To which was unanimously awarded
THE ONLY LARGE GOLD MEDAL,
Being
THE FIRST PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
This year.
THE PATRONS OF AMERICAN ART AND MANUFACTURES
Are specially invited to examine the above, every article of which was manufactured on our premises. We shall also display
THE FIFTEEN GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, DIPLOMAS, &c.,
Awarded to us at the leading Exhibitions throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

10, 20, 30, 40 AND 50 PER CENT.
REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.
NO RETAIL PRICES!!
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, of every description; Chubbs', Barron's and Brahma's CABINET LOCKS, SAFE PADLOCKS of all sizes, Extra SAFE NIGHT LATCHES, CHAIN BOLTS, and SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

BOOKS REDUCED IN PRICE.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Now offer
Their immense stock of
ILLUSTRATED
STANDARD and
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Together with
A large collection of
BIBLES,
PRAYER-BOOKS and
TESTAMENTS,
In velvet, pearl, ivory, hard rubber and morocco bindings.
Ranging in price from 13 cents to $50.
At no time has so fine a collection of books been prepared for our Fall sales. Purchasers should call early, as in many cases of scarce books only single copies are on hand.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

ULCER ON HEAD PENETRATING THE SKULL
Cured by Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. The son of Catharine T. Rogers, No. 91 Hester-st.; witness of cure, E. Day, carriage manufacturer, No. 442 Broadway. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Broadway, and by various druggists in the City.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

THE GREAT FUR SALE OF JOHN N. GENIN will continue, (at retail,) at No. 358 Broadway. Auction prices are expected, and nothing more. (See advertisement in this paper.)

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF DOMESTICS
ON SALE THIS WEEK AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
7 cases heavy Canton flannels, 9c., worth 1s.
10 cases white muslin, 4c., very cheap.
180 bales unbleached muslin, a bargain.
68 boxes white muslins, 6¼c., 8c., 9c. and 10c.
8 cases white sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 1s. 6d.
3 bales 11-4 unbleached muslin, 1s. 6d.
DRESS GOODS.
4 cases brown and black de beige, 6¼c.
8 cases satin-striped de laines, 12½c.
3 cases French cashmeres, all colors, 10c.
8 bales white, all-wool flannels, 25c.
100 pieces double-width paramattas, 12c.
8 cases plaid calicoes, 4c.
4 cases English prints, 6¼c.
7 cases Merrimac and calicoes, 8c.
3 bales Saxony flannel, 12½c.
13 bales plaid and twilled red flannels, 25c.
150 pairs Whitney blankets, large size, 20s.
100 pieces 4-4 printed lawns, 4c., the last lot.
Ladies are politely invited to inspect the goods.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors,
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Black Silk, 33 inches wide, reduced from 9s. to 6s. 6d. Other qualities equally low.
Plaid and Striped Silk, reduced from 75c. to 50c.; superior quality reduced from $1 13 to 75c.; $1 silks 69c.
Long Broché Shawls reduced from $18 to $11, warranted all wool.
Square Broché Shawls, every color, selling off at $6, reduced from $8.
Long Wool Shawls, drabs and bright colored plaids, $3 50 and $4, reduced $2 each.
Black Cloth Cloaks, full sizes, trimmed with velvet or moire antique, $5 50 and $5, great reductions.
10-4 White Sheeting, extra heavy, 1s. 3d., worth 2s. 3d.
18-4 White and Brown do., fine quality, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
6-4 White do., very heavy, 1s., reduced from 1s. 6d.
Dark de Beiges, double width, reduced to 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Merrimac calicoes 8c.; yard-wide English calicoes 8c.
Good De Laines 10c.; Paramattas 1s.; very fine Paramattas 1s. 6d.
Every article not mentioned reduced 15 to 50 per cent.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HIGH-COLORED SAXONY PLAIDS.
At 2s. per yard,
(New Goods,)
Less than the cost of importation,
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have made large additions to their stock of
CHEAP EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
at 30 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemstitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, at $2 per dozen.
Our entire stock of Laces and Embroideries have been marked down greatly below cost price.
No. 729 Broadway, near Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 30, some
GREAT BARGAINS
In Paris Embroideries.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS—Reduced to half price. Also, 1,400 Collars, at 45c., worth $1; at 50c., worth $1 50; and the higher prices proportionably cheap. Sleeves at 50c., worth $1; at $1, worth $2. Embroidered Handkerchiefs 10s., worth $2 50; $1 50, worth $3. PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

300 POINT D'ALENCON LACE COLLARS—from $5 and upwards. Also, sets to match, from $16 and upwards. Just opened. Entirely new and beautiful styles Point Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and Medallion Sets and Collars. All of the above will be offered at less than European prices, as their conversion into cash must be immediate. PETER ROBERTS.
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

DRY GOODS WANTED FOR CASH.—PARTIES having a good stock of dry goods worth from $500 to $20,000, will find a cash purchaser by addressing J. H. A., CHICAGO, at the office of the *New-York Times*. Dress goods preferable. All communications may be relied on as strictly confidential.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
The whole of the immense Stock of DRY GOODS at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST., is now rapidly selling off, as previously announced,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, FOR CASH.
The Stock comprises an immense assortment of
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
And DE LAINES,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the Yard or Piece,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
LACE and MUSLINS DRAPERIES,
In Sets and by the Yard,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
The LINEN DEPARTMENT is replete with a variety of the best Fabrics, and consists of
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASINGS, &c., &c.
The above is not one of the fictions emanating from a designing Jobbing-House, to effect a sale at retail of their shop-work accumulations of years, but a *bona fide* sale, to close the business of an unfortunate retail merchant.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
By order of the Administrator.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No 303 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the ladies and gentlemen
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Capes.
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Muffs.
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Cuffs.
Rich Hudson Bay Sable Cardinals.
Rich Mink Capes, Muffs and Cuffs.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps and Gloves.
Cuffs and Collars.
Sleigh Robes, Bear Skins
Lap Robes, and Wolf Skins.
At all prices,
40 per cent.
Below manufacturers' cost prices.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
India Camel's-Hair Shawls,
Genuine Chantilly Lace Flounces.
The balance of our stock of
INDIA SHAWLS
Are this day reduced
From....$650 to....$500
From.... 400 to.... 250
Plain centres in all colors, with rich borders from $100 to $70.
GENUINE CHANTILLY LACES,
All new patterns, and the finest goods ever imported, reduced
From....$65 to....$38 per yard.
From.... 30 to.... 20 per yard.
From.... 22 to.... 15 per yard.
CHARLES STREET & CO, No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DOMESTIC GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Bleached and unbleached muslins, cotton flannels, drillings, bed ticking, cotton-duck, domestic ginghams, jeans prints, &c., &c., &c.
Also, SUPERIOR SHAKER FLANNELS.
10 cases, just received, retailed at 2s. 9d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN FAMILY LINENS,
Of every description, including linen sheetings and shirtings, diapers, napkins, table damasks, pillow-case linens, doilies, &c., &c., &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
To this stock, which we are now offering at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
Made up in the best and most approved manner
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL,
Of Fancy and Black Cloth, Velvet, Plush, &c., &c.,
AT COST OF MANUFACTURE,
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOOL PLAIDS AND DRESS GOODS.
A full and fashionable assortment,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS,
Long and square, in every variety, including all the new styles,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning,
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANRY,
473 Broadway. 473

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices,
Point d'Alencon,
Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for CASH by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

303 CANAL-STREET.
Rich black Lyons velvet cloaks, at $40.
Black beaver circulars, warranted all wool, $12.
Superfine black beaver raglans and circulars from $15 to $20.
A large assortment of gray and brown mixed beaver cloth cloaks and talmas, from $5 to $18.
A great variety of ladies' cloth cloaks, lined and trimmed,
MOLYNEUX BELL.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY,
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED.
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

A LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE.
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
At the store of
ROBERT RAIT & CO.
Jurgenson, Cooper, Tobias,
Cragg, Beesley,
And others of the
Best London, Liverpool and Geneva makers,
FOR CASH,
At less than wholesale prices.
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 30,
1,000 dozen Men's superior cloth
and other Gloves,
At 38 cents per pair.
300 dozen Men's Leather Gloves
(lined with Chamois and Silk)
At 75 cents per pair.
Also,
A large lot of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk
Under-Garments,
At 25 per cent. less than the
Cost of Importation.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL
OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS
AT AUCTION PRICES,
In the Auction Salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrell,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and Lap Robes in profusion; also, a choice assortment of Children's Furs in every variety.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Purchased for cash at
50 cents on the dollar,
selling off.
Broché Long Shawls, (all wool,) worth $16, for $10.
Broché Long Shawls, extra rich, &c., worth $25, for $12 50.
Silks for 5s. and 6s. per yard, worth 8s. and 10s.
Silk, very rich, for 8s., worth 14s.
Black Moire Antique, for 6s., worth 12s.
Blankets, Flannels, Ladies' Cloths, Merinos.
Paramattas, Alpacas, Linen Goods, &c., &c.
Stock, amounting to about Forty-five Thousand Dollars, must be closed out by the 1st of January.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 209 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted.)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 30,
Several bales of
Extra wide SHAKER FLANNELS,
At 30 cents per yard.
10-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
At 20 cents per yard.
37-inch BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
At 9 cents per yard.
Extra heavy PURE LINEN,
BIRD'S EYE TOWELINGS,
At 15 cents per yard,
And GREAT BARGAINS
In BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
Some of which are slightly damaged.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
$65,000 WORTH OF RICH SILKS
ON CONSIGNMENT
Must be sold within thirty days,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a further reduction in the price of the above goods, and would call the attention of ladies to the opportunity they now have of making selection from the largest assortment of new and desirable goods to be had in the City, and at prices far below anything yet offered.
OUR REGULAR STOCK AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 178 Water-st.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 375 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just purchased at extraordinary low rates, for cash,
4,000 Embroidered Collars of superior work, and can sell them at half the usual price.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED SETS, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

ALL-WOOL MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
NEW STYLES, PRINTED IN PARIS,
at 2s. 6d. per yard,
(from the recent auction sales,)
will be opened on Monday, Nov. 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS—entirely new patterns. Just opened. Also, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Shawls and Laces, all widths. The whole will be sold at less than the European prices.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway,
corner Howard-st.

1,000 BLACK FRENCH LACE COIFFURES—from 6s. to $2 50, worth from 12s. to $4; 2,000 French Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards, both round and square corners. Also, Guipure and French Laces, all widths, and unsurpassing in styles.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway,
corner Howard-st.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, Black Silks, Silk-velvet De Laines, Muslins, Prints, Linens, Flannels, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 24,638 bbls. Flour; 120 bbls., 2,238 sacks and 39,100 bushels Wheat; 113 sacks and 7,900 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Rye; 1,342 sacks Oats; 8,142 pkgs. Provisions; and 873 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in slack demand at former rates: Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,208 bbls., including 803 bbls. Pearls, and 405 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—Quiet, yet steady, at 28c.@28½c., cash, ℔ ℔., for American yellow.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at about previous rates. Sales have been reported of 70 bags Maracaibo at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 30 Laguayra at 11½c.; and 500 Rio at 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½@12c.

COTTON—Is in rather better request at somewhat firmer rates, including middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Gulf, at 12c.; and other grades at proportionate quotations, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and with more eagerness to sell, prices close a shade lower. Sales 8,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 90 @$5 00
Extra State	5 15 @ 5 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 90 @ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00 @ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25 @ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 15 @ 6 65
Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 25 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 00

Canadian is heavy and drooping. Sales 510 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 25@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is depressed and languid. Sales 900 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand and at old prices, $3 50@$4 65 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in good request at uniform prices: $2 20@$2 30 for layer, $2@$2 10 for bunch, ℔ whole box; and proportionate rates for smaller packages. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted firm. Sales by auction: 94 boxes Malaga Lemons at $3 25@$3 45; and 14 bags shelled Almonds at 17½c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after at rather lower prices. Sales 39,000 bushels, including good White Canadian, at $1 38; good to choice white Western, at $1 43@$1 50; red Western at $1 14; do. do., Club, $1 08; and do. do., Spring at $1 01@$1 02 ℔ bushel. Corn is very sparingly offered and is much needed at advanced rates. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 90c. for mixed Western, delivered; and 70c.@75c. for new crop Yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt are essentially unchanged. Oats are in limited demand and are depressed, at 52c.@54c. for Western, 49c.@52c. for State; 42c.@45c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAIR—1,000 ℔s. Rio Grande were sold at 5c., cash, ℔ ℔.

HAY—1,200 bales North River brought 55c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Some 3,000 bales Manila have been sold within a few days at 7¼c. ℔ ℔., with 8 months' credit.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at former quotations. Stock in first hands, to-day, 386,796, against 9,828 same date in 1856, and 26,928 same date in 1855.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 05@$1 10, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Holders ask full prices, but the demand is tame.

LEATHER—Sole is now in pretty good request at uniform prices.

	SOLE. Hemlock.	SOLE. Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	45,100	3,100
Sales	45,800	3,800
Stock on hand at the close	405,800	47,800
Stock same time last year	43,200	8,800
Stock same time in 1855	63,000	9,924

LIME—Rockland: 81c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, and buyers have any existing advantage. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in slack demand, and is heavy at 42½c.@43c., cash, and short time with interest added, ℔ gallon. Resin is in moderate request, including common at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ 310 ℔s., from yard and delivered.

OILS—The market is generally quiet,—and prices of the leading kinds show no remarkable change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@$18 75 for Mess, and $16 50@$16 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. New Middles, Cumberland cut, 9c. (city) ℔ ℔. 1,250 boxes clear short Middles, deliverable in January, February, March and April, were reported sold at private bargains. Smoked Bacon 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Lard appears heavy and cheaper. The transactions since our last embrace 175 bbls. fair to choice, at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess, $14 59@$15, for extra do.; $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8½c., for common to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made since our last of 350 tcs., ordinary to choice, at $3@$3 75, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—800 Curacoa goat have been sold at 55c.@57c., 6 months' credit.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty brisk; prices appear about the same. Sales 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at from 5¼c.@6¾c.; and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@8¼c.; also, by auction, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 6⅝c., cash, ℔ ℔. Stock of Sugar in Boston, Nov. 25, 4,202 hhds., 25,701 bags, and 7,050 boxes of all kinds.

TALLOW—Sales 7,000 ℔s. prime at 10c. cash, ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—In Richmond, Va., during the week ending Nov. 27, old arrived sparingly and but little was offered. Old Lugs, inferior to good, at $3@$7 25; Leaf, $7 50@$11; fine shipping Leaf, $11@$16 50. The receipts of new loose Tobacco increased very much, with more demand at improved prices. Lugs, $3 75@$4 50@$5; good Leaf, $5 50@$7 50@[illegible], $10 25@$12 87½. In Baltimore Md., during the week ending Nov. 27, the receipts of Maryland Tobacco were light and the sales of crop small, shippers turning their attention mostly to Ground Leaf. We quote prices unchanged. The inspections of the week are 367 hhds. Maryland.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23c.@23½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed, and shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔., Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bush., Resin 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Beef, 5s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: ship *Lookout*, to San Francisco and a brig from Norfolk to a Windward Island, on terms we did not learn; a Bremen bark to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $14; a bark 529 tons, from Bermuda with wrecked cargo of ship *Lorena*, to Bordeaux $5,500; a brig from Machias to Guayama, P. R., $8; a bark, 370 tons, to Havana, $1,600; two brigs to Aspinwall, coal, $4 50; a schooner to Barbadoes, $7; a bark, 345 tons, to Xibara and back, $500 out, and $9 ℔ ton for mahogany and cedar, home; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 35c., and Molasses on deck, $2 50.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—This is the last day to enter DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, at only $15 for a full Commercial course, and be prepared for business by Jan. 1. Students will learn more of business writing, Arithmetic and practical book-keeping in this course than in a year at ordinary schools. Regular terms, $25.

A BOYS' SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—AN experienced and successful New-England teacher takes a few boys under his personal care, board and tuition in the English and classical studies. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, No. 28 Broadway.

1,000 NEW PUPILS AT ONE DOLLAR for ten writing lessons of one hour each. New Hall, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Names must be entered on Saturday, 28th, and Monday 30th, at the rooms No. 362 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$180 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman, } Ward Nominating
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary. } Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
IIID JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM E. SMITH, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—Third Aldermanic District,
JEREMIAH BESSON.
For Alderman—Fifth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM TUCKER.
For Chief Justice—Third Judicial District,
WM. E. SMITH, Jr.
For Police Justice,
ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
School Commissioner.........WM. BLOOMFIELD.
School Inspector.........DAVID COLEMAN.
School Trustees.........} MATTHIAS CLARK. WM. FORBES.
(To fill vacancy.) } ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Constables.........} ABRAHAM MOSES. WM. B. JONES.
JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Pres. VIIIth Ward Rep. Ass.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Governor of Almshouse—WASHINGTON SMITH.
For Supervisors.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, PETER P. VOORHIS,
AUGUSTUS WEISSMANN, THOMAS B. STILLMAN.
ISAAC DAYTON, Chairman City Convention.
F. J. C. PINCKNEY, J. E. SNODGRASS, Secretaries.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIITH and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice,
DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Regular Republican Nominations—For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELY. Citizens of the Eighteenth Ward! We present to you the name of MATTHIAS BRAKELY, as a candidate for your suffrages in the next election. He is a man of high character, of undoubted integrity, and in every respect worthy of your support. As a merchant, he has established for himself a noble reputation in the mercantile community. We have a sure guarantee in him that, if elected, he will second the efforts of Mr. Tiemann and devote himself zealously to the purification of our municipal affairs. Friends of Reform, of order and good government, to the polls! Let him not be defeated.
HOMER FRANKLIN,
President Eighteenth Ward Republican Association.
JULIUS M. ACKLEY, } Secretaries.
JOHN A. FOSTER, }

THE CANDIDATES FOR POLICE JUSTICE OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIIth AND XXIst WARDS.—The candidates for this office are two: DANIEL W. CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee, and RICHARD KELLY, the Republican candidate. Mr. CLARKE is already well known to the public, as having filled the office at a former period with advantage to the public and credit to himself. By profession he is a lawyer of some standing, and his integrity and ability are beyond doubt. Mr. KELLY, the Republican nominee, is a highly respectable man, keeps a feed store, is connected with the Bull's Head Bank, and is reported to be worth one hundred thousand dollars. Whether these qualifications fit him for the position of Police Justice, is a question for the electors to decide. A highly respectable feed dealer, and who fattens horses admirably, may make a very incompetent Justice. The right man for the right place evidently appears to be Mr. CLARKE, the regular Democratic nominee. He will, no doubt, be elected.
AN ELECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—CITIZENS' TICKET.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the XVth Aldermanic District, XXIst Ward, held at the Metropolitan Garden 2d-av., on Wednesday evening, 25th inst., the following ticket was unanimously nominated: For Alderman, GEORGE W. VARIAN; for School Commissioner, ELIJAH MILLS; for School Inspectors, LEWIS S. THOMAS and B. B. CHAPPELL; for Trustees, JOSEPH N. BARNES and ARNEST FISK; for Constables, FRANKLIN LAUGHLIN and ABRAHAM CONNER. RUFUS D. CASE, Chairman.
JOHN C. STANBERY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE CITIZENS OF THE Eighth Ward are cautioned against paying any money for the benefit of the Republican Association to any persons except to Messrs. WM. H. ALBERTSON, HENRY A. MORGAN, GEO. S. LEVINGS, WM. BLOOMFIELD and WILLIAM PALMER, they being the only persons authorized to collect the same. By order of the Association. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. PAULDING, }

PEOPLE'S AND WHIG NOMINATIONS—
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Councilmen,
Sixth Senatorial District,
IXth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIIth Wards.
S. L. HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM O. FROST.
DAVID P. LEVY, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JOHN P. DODGE, WILLIAM H. DRAPER.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE TIEMANN EXECUTIVE Committee offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the organized companies of men who have it in contemplation to frequently vote for Fernando Wood in various districts. The District Attorney will treat with parties in relation to this reward and its objects. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—American and Reform Nominations:
For Alderman—JAMES OWENS.
For Police Justice—RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.
For School Commissioner—LA FAYETTE RANNEY.
For School Trustees—JOHN STEVENSON, JAMES DENNIS.
For School Inspectors—LEWIS S. THOMAS, B. B. CHAPPALL.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION—FOR COUNCILmen of the IVth Senatorial District, comprising the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth and XIVth Wards: JOSEPH D. MARTIN, RICHARD BARNABY, JOHN EDWARDS, WM. PARKER, GEORGE HAGGERTY and CHARLES F. SAKMEISTER.
JOHN FORSHAY, Chairman.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.—For Commissioner, RICHARD WARREN; for Inspector, JOHN B STEVENS; for Trustees, RICHARD C. McCORMICK and EDWARD L. BEADLE.

MASS MEETING OF THE VIIITH, IXTH and XVth Wards. Fifth Aldermanic District. For Alderman, WILLIAM TUCKER. At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Civil Justice of the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the XIth, XVIIIth, XXth, and XXIst Wards—JOHN WAITE.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—FOR SUPERvisors: GEORGE BRIGGS, HIRAM GORWIN, GEO. F. WARNER, HORATIO REED, JOHN L. RIKER, HENRY SNYDER.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—IXth and XVth Wards—Democratic and People's candidate for Alderman—AARON H. BEAN has the unanimous nomination.

ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTIETH WARD.
People's Candidates for Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman,
E. HARRISON REED.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR THE FOURTH Aldermanic District, comprising parts of the VIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards. For Alderman, WILLIAM F. LINDSAY.

AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.—For Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District, composed of the IXth and XVth Wards, A. M. C. SMITH.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Ist, IId, IIId AND Vth WARDS.—For Civil Justice: JAMES GREEN.

REGULAR AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION—Eighth Judicial District, XVIth and XXth Wards. For Police Justice—JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

FOR MAYOR—DANIEL F. TIEMANN, REGULAR Republican nomination. For Alderman, JACOB H. VALENTINE, of XIVth Aldermanic District, XVIIIth Ward.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.—XVITH XVIIIth XXth, and XXIst Wards. Sixth District—*For Civil Justice*—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—REGULAR Democratic Nomination for Alderman, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the Workingman's Candidate, and who was only beaten by one vote two years ago.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—Regular Democratic, American and Union candidate, EDWIN SMITH.

REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATION—XVIth, XVIIIth, XXth, and XXIst Wards.—For Civil Justice, Sixth District—LINSON D. FREDRICKS.

SIXTEENTH WARD—NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Regular Democratic American candidate, PETER FULLMER.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—People's Ticket: *For Mayor*—DANIEL F. TIEMANN; *For Alderman*—HENRY SMITH.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1857.—The Board of Police Commissioners deem it their duty to say to the public that they have taken most effectual precautions to insure entire safety to all voters who desire to vote at the coming election, and that measures to preserve the public peace and detect illegal voting are thorough and effectual.
J. W. NYE, President Board of Police.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the Metropolitan Police District, No. 413 Broome-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.—Persons who have not yet received their appointment as Poll Clerks for the ensuing election, will call promptly at this office, on THIS (Monday) MORNING, or their places will be filled. By order of the Board, GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—WHEREAS, SEVEral persons have falsely claimed to be the American nominees for Alderman and other officers for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, XVIIth Ward, the American Council hereby gives notice that the following are the only persons recognized by them, and are the only legitimate American nominations:
For Alderman, Fourteenth Aldermanic District,
JACOB H. VALENTINE.
For Civil Justice,
LINSON D. FREDRICKS.
For Police Justice,
RICHARD KELLY.
For Councilmen, Sixth Senatorial District,
JAMES WEBB,
GEORGE ROSS,
JAMES B. DEMAREST,
JOHN H. BRADY,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
JAMES M. CROSS.
For School Commissioner,
GEORGE W. PEARCEY.
For School Inspector,
JAMES W. GERARD.
For School Trustees,
CORNELIUS V. DEFOREST,
DEWITT C. WEEKS.
For Constables,
JAMES BRITT,
HENRY BISHOP.
G. H. ADAMS, President.
CORNELIUS H. WHITTAKER, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD.—The People in Council.
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELEY.
(The People's Candidate, indorsed by Americans, Republicans and Democrats.)

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the people, irrespective of party, assembled on Saturday evening, in the XVIIIth Ward, to nominate a candidate for Alderman. Mr. T. G. CHURCHILL was called to the Chair, and the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present disordered and corrupt condition of our municipal affairs, and the lamentable misrule under which our City is at present suffering call upon all good citizens to disregard the ties of party, and unite in the support of good and true men to administer our City government; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward, irrespective of party or politics, DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor, and MATTHIAS BRAKELEY for Alderman, as men every way worthy of their support.

During the evening many enthusiastic speeches were made, in which JACOB H. VALENTINE was denounced for attempting to divide the Republican Party by accepting an irregular and bogus nomination, and thus justifying the suspicion among his old friends that he was in the interests of FERNANDO WOOD, a suspicion strengthened by the fact that Mr. VALENTINE, as Alderman, dodged voting upon the "Lowber Claim," and thus made himself responsible for saddling this swindle upon the City. The tax payers, irrespective of party, were called upon to rally to the support of Mr. BRAKELEY, the regular nominee in opposition to WOOD, VALENTINE, bribery and corruption.

Many prominent Democrats, Republicans, and Americans were present, all zealous in carrying out the objects of the meeting.

YOUNG MEN FOR ACTION.—GRAND RALLY of the Young Men of New-York, (irrespective of party,) opposed to the reëlection of FERNANDO WOOD, and in favor of the People's Candidate, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, will be held at Stuyvesant Institute, (No. 659 Broadway,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 30, at [illegible] The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon A. J. Dugannne,	J. Oliver, Esq.,	Zophar Mills, Esq.,
Hon. John Anthon,	C. McCormick,	E. S. Halsted, Esq.,
Hon. J. M Keon,	C. G. Gunther,	Pelatiah Perit, Esq.,
Hon. E. Brooks,	Hon. D. E. Sickles,	G. P. Edgar, Esq.,
Hon F. B. Cutting	Wm. H. Fry, Esq.,	Jas Fat man, Esq.
H. Warren, Esq.,	S. L. Woodford,	A. G. Phelps, [illegible]
H. Franklin, Esq.,	Wm C. Russell,	C. C. Nott, Esq.,
S. B Dutcher, Esq.,	Lieut. W. H. Browne	Mosley Lyon, Esq.,
Dr Waterbury,	L. Sherwood, Esq.,	Col. Pinckney,
B. F. Manierre,	C. Shaffer, Esq.,	Hon. J. Van Buren,
Hon. I. V. Fowler,	Geo. Starr, Esq.,	Wm. Tucker, Esq.,
Hon. H. J. Irving,	B. B. Beach, Esq.,	Hon. H. J. Varnum,
A. O. Hall, Esq.,	E. C. Benedict,	Prof. H. Crosby,
	T. C. Acton, Esq.	

ERASMUS STERLING, } Committee
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, } of
CHARLES A. OLIVER, } Arrangements.
DAVID R. JAQUES, }

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XIIth, XIIIth, XXth, XXIst, XXIId WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Seventh Senatorial District, held at the A'Lagrappe, No. 243 35th-st. On motion, Mr. ANDREW COE was called to the Chair, and Capt. WM BLOOMER was appointed Secretary. On motion of Hon. John Mundy, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq., was unanimously indorsed as our candidate for Mayor. On motion of J. R. Brown, Esq., Mr. CANTWELL, B LEFTE was unanimously nominated for Councilman of the above District. On motion of Captain J. Greer, it was resolved the above be published in all the daily papers. On motion of John Fredinburgh the Convention adjourned to meet at the polls at sunrise on Tuesday, the 1st of December, the day of election. Carried unanimously.
ANDREW COE, Chairman.
Capt. WM. BLOOMER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—Regular Republican nominations:
Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
Alderman—CHARLES WILLMOT.
Councilmen—CHARLES GEDNEY, GEO H. WHITE, CHAS N. DECKER, JOHN P. SNYDER, JOHN OSBORN, ED D. JAMES.
Constables—MICAJAH M. STANIELS, MARTIN GIGRICH.
Commissioners of Schools—WM. T. GRAFF, JAMES MARRINER.
Inspector—JOSEPH POTTER.
Trustees—A. H. UNDERHILL, JAMES SPARKS, JONATHAN WILSON.
RICHARD SCOTT, President Repub'n Ass'n.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES D. WARNER, }
WM. T GRAFF, } Secretaries.
WM. O. BRYON, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—AT A MEETING held on Friday evening, the 27th inst., of citizens of the XXIId Ward, dissatisfied with the present nominations for Alderman of their Ward and persuaded that the spontaneous movement of the people of New York, which has resulted in the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor, should be initiated in the various political subdivisions of the City by the nomination of citizens of well known character and unimpeached integrity for Aldermen, JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN was unanimously nominated as People's candidate for Alderman of the XIIIth Aldermanic District.
A. S. CHURCH, Chairman.
W. H. McNEILL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Electors of the VIth Ward are notified of an error having been made in the printing of the name of Mr. MAHON T HEWIT on their school ticket—by substituting the letter D in place of T. Correct tickets will be furnished in time for election. ARCHIBALD HALL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—FOURTEENTH ALdermanic District Republican nominations:
For Alderman—MATTHIAS BRAKELEY.
For Police Justice—RICHARD KELLY.
For Civil Justice—JOHN WAITE.
For School Commissioner—GEORGE W. PEARCEY.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION gives notice to voters that on the day of election ballots may be procured as follows: at No. 100 Elm-st., (Head-quarters;) No. 91½ Elm-st.; No. 174 Chatham, corner Mott st.; No. 126 Leonard-st., and at the store on the corner of Duane, Reade and Centre sts.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, President.
MOSLEY LYON, Secretary.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—VIIth, XIth and XIIIth Wards.
People's Candidate
For Civil Justice—EDWARD S. McPHERSON.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—American nominations:
For Mayor—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILLMOT.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—People's Candidates For Mayor DANIEL F. TIEMANN. For Alderman, CHAS WILLMOT.

NOMINATION FOR RE-ELECTION—FOR Police Justice Ist, IId, IIId and Vth Wards,
JAMES H. WELSH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers
No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR ROUND-CORNERED CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, full 7 octave, richly carved legs, with fruit and grapes, grand diagonal bar overstrung, rich, brilliant tone; made by celebrated makers, and warranted for two years from July last, and is nearly new and cost $450; price $275. The piano is a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearl, with scalloped keys and fluted all round. N. B.—To a cash customer it will be made an object. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Catharine Ferry, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., for three days.

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT 7-octave piano fortes ever offered, for sale at the greatest bargain; superb rosewood case, doubly carved, both top and bottom; elegant carved legs, massive open carvings of pears, plums and fruit on four corners; rich carved pedals; dolphins on back and front, finished alike all round; beautiful pearl keys richly set; powerful rich tone; can be fully tested by any master of music; made by a premium City maker for $600, with full guarantee for two years; price $350; one of the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. N. B.—A packing case for shipping.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WAREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING.
First night of Meyerbeer's grand Opera, in five acts,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Début and first appearance in America of
CARL FORMES.
First appearance in a new rôle of
MME. DE LA GRANGE.
The youthful debutante,
MLLE. CLAUDINE CAIROLI,
Who, encouraged by the flattering reception she has met with at Mr. Thalberg's concerts, will in future devote herself to the stage, and will make this evening her first appearance in Grand Opera.
The new and successful tenor,
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
will appear for the first time as Robert le Diable.
SIG LABOCETTA,
desirous of aiding the director in presenting this masterpiece of the modern and romantic school, has consented to appear as Raimbaud.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden by which a
GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear as
HELENA,
in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties, have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted for "Robert le Diable."
SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW SCENERY.
IN THE SECOND ACT.
A Mountain Pass—The Wayfarer's Cross—Entrance to the Cavern.
IN THE THIRD ACT.
Splendid Ruins of the Abbey of St. Rosalie—Graves of the Nuns—The Tomb of the Abbess Helena—Ballet, "Pas de la Tentation," by Mlle. Rolla and Corps de Ballet.
IN THE FIFTH ACT.
Vestibule of the Church—Interior of the Cathedral—The High Altar surrounded by the Cardinals and Bishops—Marriage of Robert and Isabella.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 precisely, at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st., *Evening Express* Building.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7. Free list entirely suspended.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Balcony and First Circle, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents, extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Private Boxes, from $6 to $20.

Tickets and reserved seats to be had at the doors.
On Wednesday, second night of ROBERT LE DIABLE,
MARTHA AND LA TRAVIATA
will succeed "Robert le Diable."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.
A GREAT COMIC BILL.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, and JEROME RAVEL.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in Male and Female Costumes.
Comic Pantomime
THE MILLINERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Comic Pantomime
THE CONSCRIPT.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
ADMIRATION! DELIGHT!! WONDER!!!
The management respectfully announces the representation, for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER, of this grand spectacular drama, which, despite the monetary pressure, continues to attract numerous and delighted audiences.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Marie de Lascours,	Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer, Marquis del Monte,	Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor	J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours	Mr. Wheatleigh

Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured without extra charge. Family circle 25 cents—seats equal to any in the house.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
Benefit of
MR. G. HOLLAND.
First time in two years of Planché's charming comedy,
A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES.
Mr. Lester, Miss M. Gannon, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Davenport, &c.
First time in this theatre of
FORTY AND FIFTY.
Mr. Blake, Mrs. Vernon, &c., and last time of Mr. Boucicault's brilliant adaptation
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Holland, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Davenport, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.........Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.........Mr. W. R. Conway
LAST WEEK OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, the new comedy of
AN IMPUDENT PUPPY,
in which Mr. C. Mathews will sustain his original character of Nestor Nimble.
To be followed by the farce of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
To conclude with a
CONJUGAL LESSON.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.........12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled the
MILITIA TRAINING.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY—An extraordinary combination of novelty and fun.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S first appearance this season.
A new Comedy, founded on Thackeray's novel of
VANITY FAIR.
Rawdon Crawley, Mr. Brougham; Joe Sedley, Mr. Burton; Sir Pitt Crawley, Mr. M. Smith; Rev. Crawley, Mr. Setchell; Rebecca Sharpe, Miss S. Denin; Mrs. Crawley, Mrs. Hughes. With the great duality,
BURTON WORRIED BY BROUGHAM,
And the last new and highly successful locality of
A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
The Battery at Morning, Broadway at Noon, and the Bowery at Night,
with new scenery, exhibiting well known places in New-York.
MR BURTON will appear as Sol Mopus, a Philosophical Dock Rat, and an Irish Apple Woman.
Hamlet Travestie on Wednesday Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Ophelia, Mr. Mark Smith.
Mr. JAMES ROGERS, the well known comedian, from London, is engaged and will shortly appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham street, near Roosevelt
MONDAY EVENING, Nov 30,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

ROBERT LE DIABLE THIS EVENING—Commences precisely at 7½.
REQUEST TO THE PUBLIC.
The director respectfully calls the attention of the public to the fact that this and at every future evening when Robert le Diable will be performed, the curtain will rise precisely at 7½. Visitors are politely solicited to be in their seats before that time, as Mr. Formes appears immediately after the raising of the curtain.
There will be only a short intermission between the first and second acts. The audience are therefore requested not to leave their seats. Between the remaining acts there will be the regular intervals.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART.
10th st. and Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE OVERGUSHES OF IRRESISTIBLE FUN! THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, written by H. WATKINS, Esq., illustrating the medical marvels of the day, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT, OR, THE QUACK MARTYR. Whimsical Eaton, the Quack Martyr, Mr. H. Watkins. Previous to which, TIMES TRIES ALL. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the intensely interesting drama of THE WANDERING BOYS. The beautiful Aquaria, or Ocean River Gardens, the grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR in the northwestern section of the City will be given, under the direction of a Committee of ladies, in the Church in 5th av., corner of 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. Annie J. Warren, Miss Hattie Andem, Dr. Guilmette, Mr George Simpson, Messrs. Burke, Hoffman, Timm, Eisfeld, Aptommas, Sedgwick, and Mr. Eisfeld's Quartette Party. Messrs. Eisfeld, Noll, Reyer and Berquer. Tickets 50 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
The second performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, and the second appearance of Mr. FORMES, will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2. The regular sale for seats will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 A. M., precisely, at the three ticket offices. NOTICE.—At two of the ticket offices orders for the second night of ROBERT have been received contrary to the instructions given to the employes. The Directors, from a sense of fairness towards the public at large, regret to be obliged to give notice that no such orders can be attended to, nor can there be any seats sold before the regular hour of the commencement of the sale.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No 163 East 14th st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times.*

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 3d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

A SPLENDID HOME.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, highly respectable, wishing to live in style, with a good table, in a small private family residing a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., the best part of the City, where they can find a home with comfort, may address, with name, &c., V. V., *Times* office.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 5th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $135 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 8th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 50 2d-av.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN with or without partial board, a large front room on 2d floor. Apply at No. 38 West 11th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST AT OR IN GOING TO THE Wood meeting, on Friday evening a WALLET, containing a few dollars in money and papers. Payment of the check has been stopped. The finder may keep the money and receive the above reward, on delivering the wallet and papers to the International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT TEN DAYS SINCE, and probably in a Broadway omnibus, a black opera glass, in a morocco case, the barrels covered with leather. The above reward will be paid for it at the *Courier and Enquirer* office, No. 162 Pearl-st., or at No. 173 East 12th-st., and no questions asked.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 34 Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended girl, a situation as a good cook, first-class washer and ironer, acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of a large family; will accept of wages to suit the times; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant, and one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man and his wife: the former is a first-class coachman and groom, is a careful driver and can treat horses in their different diseases, can manage a vegetable garden, can milk; his wife is a first-class cook, and a very good laundress; both are willing to use their utmost endeavors to please their employers; wages moderate; best of City and country references. Apply for 2 days, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of house work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPErienced young woman of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family. Can make soups, cook meats, game pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat, tidy, smart, active and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse or seamstress; are willing and obliging, and very efficient servant. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork, waitresses, or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $6 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style, all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required, boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first class waitress; would do chamberwork or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young women a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's No. 32 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands all kinds of farm work, a situation as farmer or coachman. Can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,840 New-York Post-Office, for 3 days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS—MANNING'S SElect Office, No. 271 Bowery, free until 1st day of January 1858. The proprietor adopts this plan for the purpose of procuring places speedily during these trying times. N. B.—Although his office will be free he takes leave to say that there will be found always during office hours, from 8 to 5 o'clock, the very best selected domestics, from over 300. They are civil, willing, obliging, and truly trustworthy. Female departments consist of first-class meat and pastry cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, house workers, nurses, seamstresses and lady's maids. Male department consists of men and boys for all situations in and out-door work. Give this office a trial, and you need not complain of your business not being attended to. No. 271 Bowery.
T. J. N. CLARKSON, Superintendent.

[illegible] FEMALE SERVANTS.—FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—Wanted situations, without charge to employers for a number of experienced, respectable and well recommended English, American, Scotch and other Protestant girls, in every branch of housework, at moderate wages, at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d st. A lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has [illegible] of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 4th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—ONE WHO IS COMpetent to teach a child nine years old in the English branches and music. Address, stating terms, references, and where an interview can be had, N. P., office of the *Times.*

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE housework of a small family; must be a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; a German preferred. Must bring good City reference. None others need apply at No. 58 West 33d-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20, usual price	$28
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	3, usual price	5
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	35
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	36
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	15, usual price	22
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door, near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 50 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his regular sales on Mondays and Thursdays) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his regularly advertised list, such Bonds, Stocks and other securities as may there be presented to be sold at public auction. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his regular days of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 30, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000	Watertown and Madison Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$1,000	Tennessee State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1892.	
$2,000	Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$1,000	Lexington City 6 ℘ cent. Bond.	
$2,000	Iowa County 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$5,000	Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$13,000	Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	
$13,000	Ohio State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds of 1886.	
$8,000	Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 ℘ cent. Farm Mortgage Bonds.	
$30,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$2,000	Mineral Point Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$200	New-York City 6 ℘ cent Assessment Bond of 1858.	
$120	Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.	
250 shares	Brunswick City Land Company	$100 each
75 shares	North American Kerosene Gas Light Company	$25 each
15 shares	North American Trust and Banking Company	$100 each
60 shares	Rutgers Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
200 shares	Southern Pacific R. R., (Scrip Stock)	$100 each
40 shares	Firemen's Insurance Company	$17 each
10 shares	People's Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
20 shares	Columbia Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
40 shares	Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	$15 each
10 shares	Bank State of New-York	$100 each
10 shares	Phenix Bank	$20 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sale TO-MORROW. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Dec. 3. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, also Business Paper, every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the 5-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st.,

EXTENSIVE SALE
of
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

R. K. & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 158 Chambers-st., their entire stock of richly ornamented pier, mantel, side-wall and oval mirrors of their own manufacture; also 500 choice engravings, paintings in oil and pastile, in handsome gilt, rosewood, black walnut and oak frames.

This sale offers great inducements to those about purchasing either for country or City, as it includes every variety, and the best of goods. The above are all new and of the latest styles. Goods packed and forwarded under our own care at a trifling charge. Terms: all sums over $100, four months' approved note.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,
Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., assignees' sale of a large lot of English and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches and English Jewelry, consisting of heavy 14, 16 and 18-carat gold English lever hunting watches, full-jeweled gold and expansion balance heavy 18-carat Swiss detached levers, full jeweled engine-turned and engraved cases, many of which were made by the most celebrated English and Swiss makers; silver English hunting levers, plain and full jeweled movements, assorted makers; silver Swiss hunting detached levers, extra size and weight; hunting and open-face cylinders, gilt and algeime watches. Also, a fine selection of new styles English jewelry, of recent importation, gold seals and keys, ear-drops, pencils and set work mounted with fine gold, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Dépôt, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures, and stock in trade, and property late of Abm. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.

GEO. B. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

N. B.—The above sale is adjourned for a few days. Due notice will be given when it is to be sold.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 76th-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale.

JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 99 Commonwealth Building.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $5,500 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 15 hands high, between six and seven years old, warranted sound, and kind in all harness or under the saddle, very stylish and a free driver. Dark brown horse, 17 hands high, between six and seven years old, warranted sound, and kind in all harness or under the saddle; is suitable for a heavy carriage, or family horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

FURS—An invoice of fine furs to close an assignment, of sable mantillas, capes and cuffs, 24 Buffalo robes, wolverine do., wolf do., gents' collars, Fitch capes, mink do., children's capes, collars, cuffs, &c. The above will be sold without reserve, to close a concern.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL CONtinue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of rich Dry Goods contained in the store No. 347 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) embracing every style of goods usually kept in first-class stores, including cloaks, silks, embroideries and laces. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE.—M. B. BUTLER will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 329 Greenwich st., all the furniture, consisting of parlor furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, pier glasses, marble-top tables, crockery and kitchen utensils.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture; also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, the whole comprising an assortment worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST DECEMBER, 1857, on the Milwaukee City Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the Union Bank. Also, the Coupons due on the Farm Mortgage Bonds issued by the above Company, will be paid at the same time at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

M. B. MEDBERY, Treasurer
Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$5,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property worth four times the amount. Address C. B. D., at this office.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN. Pres

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.

6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high 9 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15¾ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind: together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

BAROUCCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin. $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20........1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4...........1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18.........1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1..........1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.........1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12........1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26........1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10..........1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24..........1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7...........1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.........1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5...........1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9........1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OCEAN TRANSIT COMPANY.—NO. 423½ Broadway and No. 7 Chatham-square.—Parcels not exceeding in weight five pounds each forwarded to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and delivered free of any extra charge, except import duty, for the uniform prepaid sum of $1 50. EDWARDS, LOCKWOOD & CO.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 12. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

CORNS! BUNIONS!!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE SENECA COUNTY BANK, Plaintiffs, against SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, MARCELLUS MASSEY, JOSEPH PETTIT, Jr., STEPHEN K. RATHBONE, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic; AMOS ROBBINS, ELI ROBBINS, JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I., and JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., Defendants—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants, SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, STEPHEN K. RATHBONE Receiver of the Bank of the Republic and JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Steuben, at the village of Bath, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff, in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 29, 1857.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The said complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 2d day of November, 1857.

n9-law6wM* B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and Mary Rodman his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.

o26-law6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB A. LEVY, and ABRAHAM LEVY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the fourth day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857. STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street.

The abovementioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1857.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
n16-law12wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THADDEUS SHERMAN, Jr., plaintiff, against CHAUNCEY N. SHIPMAN, defendant.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 10th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER.
n9-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Plaintiff, against JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL M. FURTADO, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendant WILLIAM HOGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 5th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of October, 1857.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
o26-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL B CAMPBELL Executor of SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, deceased, against BERNARD SHERIDAN, HENRY A. WARREN and ELLEN his wife, HENRY B. SWAZEY and EMILY his wife, HENRY BUCK and HENRY SMITHSON.—Summons for relief—(com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 23d day of October, 1857.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n23 law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857.

jy20-law6mM* PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.
n2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857.

o19-law6mM* JOHN L. DEEN, Executor and Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and MARY RODMAN his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.

S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1857.

n30-law6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL HALLETT, and ANN E. HALLETT, his wife, Oliver Wetmore, Augustus Wetmore, Edmund A. Wetmore, Henry A. Wetmore, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, Rhode Island; Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, John Thompson, of South Kingston, Rhode Island; Joshua Fitch, Jr., and Ludyah Robinson, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants Samuel Hallett, Ann E. Hallett, Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, Rhode Island; and John Thompson, of South Kingston, Rhode Island: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Steuben, at the village of Bath in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiff in person,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint mentioned in foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 21st day of November, 1857. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff.

n30-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY SAILOR and JOHN R. SANK against JOHN B. KOMPF—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and two dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 5th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1857.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in said Clerk's Office on the 28th day of November, 1857.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney's,
n30-law6wM No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON COUNTY—SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EDWIN A. STEVENS, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON and RICHARD S. CONOVER, Executors of JOHN C. STEVENS, deceased—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of November, A. D., 1857.—On application of the above-named Executors, it is ordered that said Executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Hoboken City *Standard* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND,

n30-law2mM Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov 24, 1857.

n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, Jr., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.

B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN, } Building Committee.
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS,

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.

WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter, By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.

Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS,
J. H. PRESTON. } La Farge Buildings.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

MEDICAL

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant, simple and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be read by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASING a fine country-seat and farm, at a price in accordance with the times, within an hour's ride of New-York, on the upper road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., adjoining the residence of Prof. J. J. Mapes. The building consists of a large Swiss cottage-house, with wings, in excellent repair, with barns, wood-house, ice-house, gardener's house, and all necessary buildings. There are 37 acres of excellent land, well stocked with fruits and vines of the rarest varieties. The whole will be sold, or the buildings and 15 acres, including the fruit trees, with the privilege of a full supply of pure spring water. Terms made easy. Inquire of S. B. ALLING, No. 35 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., or of PALMER & HUNTINGTON, No. 120 William-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS OR CITY LOTS.—A first-class, brown-stone-front house in 28th-st., near Broadway. Also, two sums, of $3,500 each, to loan on bond and mortgage. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY PHILADELphia brick, high basement, house and lot No. 46 West 28th-st., built by day's work; has gas and Croton, and will be sold at a reasonable price. A part can remain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS WHO LIVE IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman about moving wishes to sell his furniture and rent his house for one year from next May. The furniture is as good as new, having only been in use since last April. The price of furniture not to exceed $800. The house is supplied with gas, and convenient to the ferries; rent $350. The house can be vacated by the 1st March. Address E. F. S., at Dickerson's drug store, corner Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a dépôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:

FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.

A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

THE MAYORALTY.

WOOD WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

A meeting of the working people in favor of Fernando Wood's reëlection was held on Saturday night, at Tammany Hall. At first the attendance was exceedingly meagre, but gradually it increased, until the Hall was about two-thirds full.

Mr. Charles Smith, well-known as a speaker at the meetings of the "Unemployed," occupied the Chair.

Mr. Ira B. Davis read a long address, the gist of which was a vindication of Mayor Wood as the poor man's friend, and a general onslaught on his opponents as rogues and hypocrites, who cloaked their rascalities in Wall-street under the convenient garb of "respectability." In looking, it said, upon the character and occupation of those who were the speakers and officers of the meeting recently held in Wall-street, with the additional consideration of the history of the daily transactions which are consummated within the precincts wherein Mayor Wood was so vilely abused, we have the key of what and of whom we speak. As workingmen we are not prone to be invidious, or to indulge in arraying class against class. There are periods, however, when it becomes necessary, in vindication of ourselves, that we should reveal our thoughts in this particular. Unlike the calumniators of Mr. Wood, we have no need of manufacturing accusations or epithets against the morality or honesty of the professions in which his vilifiers of Wall-street are found. The organs of the opposition are every day reminding their readers of the great respectability of those of whom the Wall-street meeting was composed. They tell us that it was made up of merchants, bankers, brokers and speculators. If we wish to measure the depth of what constitutes the proper elements of a true respectability, we may perhaps differ as to our agreement in such conclusion. Men, upon this—like all other subjects—entertain different views. With regard to the bankers, brokers and money-changers, we are told, from sacred authority, that the respectable and ancient prototypes of these improved modern vocations were whipped from the temple they polluted with their presence. With this view of the claims of such men to respectability, we would suggest, in the language of Him who exercised charity to all, and say to these personators of morality, honesty, and respectability, "Let him who is free from sin throw the first stone." From the usual per cent. occupations which these men follow, and the practices they pursue to obtain wealth, we must see that it is not their objection to the personal character of the Mayor which has invited this opposition. From whence, then, comes the concentrated vituperation with which he is so venomously drenched? Does it spring, think you, from the serene and pure stream that gurgles along the rivers of truth, or is it summoned forth from the black abyss wherein is engendered the spawn of that falsehood which disgusts us with the abomination of its existence? What, we again ask, has provoked the manifestation of this embittered hostility? Why, strange as it may appear, the Mayor has to withstand the pelting of this pitiless storm for the mere announcement of a truth, or an admitted axiom in political economy, namely: "That those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything." What a crime is the enunciation of truth to those who have fattened and thriven from the proceeds of the earnings of the supposed ignorant producers, who contribute without murmuring to increase the wealth they are not permitted to enjoy! And what a perception of the intelligence of the masses do these men betray in believing that we do not know from what source springs the aggregate riches which surround us! With such evidence of the lamentable ignorance of these respectable occupations, can it be wondered at that our enlightened and practical Mayor has been so successful in allaying and soothing the excited feelings of the multitudes of men who are almost driven frantic by the sad knowledge of the misery and destitution with which those they love are being visited. Foreseeing the dreadful effects that must follow the want of employment on the part of those who labor, the coming Winter, Mr. Wood submitted a number of propositions to the Common Council, whereby the people might be employed and provided for. For these things he has been abused and misrepresented. Seeing that money could not be immediately procured, he recommended that flour, potatoes, &c., should be purchased upon the City's credit; he did not propose that these articles should be given away, but with his experience of the independent character of the workingmen of this City, he knew that their manhood would not be insulted by the exchange of their labor for the exchange of those articles which their families needed; he was sensible that they did not ask alms, but work. He has labored indefatigably to do what he conceived to be the best for the public good; and yet he has been reproached for attempting to employ and thus feed the laboring man and his family, by the very men who would have held him accountable, if he had not listened to their appeals for the service of his well-timed interposition.

In conclusion, the address proclaimed that the working people would not consent to starve under a Government that repudiates the great fundamental principle upon which is based our freedom and happiness, while the same Government prostitutes the theory upon which it has been erected. We will continue, it said, to demand that its funds shall be expended to furnish us labor as an offset to the policy it follows in upholding the class interests of capitalists and bankers. [Loud applause.]

In addition to the address, Mr. Davis read a series of resolutions, expressive of the workingmen's approval of the conduct of Mayor Wood; repudiating the charge of agrarianism and revolutionism; declaring their high sense of the liberal course of Mr. Buchanan and his noble Cabinet; approving the Independent Treasury system; recommending the State Legislature to introduce a bill for the divorce of Bank and State; condemning the conduct of the parties who were instrumental in procuring United States soldiers to guard the Custom-House, and concluding by the following resolution:

Resolved, That as workingmen we are proud of the character and benevolence of the people of this City; in time of calamity we have the proof of the kind heartedness which they have so frequently practiced; and, further, that we will regard that man as a public enemy, who will either threaten or attempt to excite a feeling to instigate violence or perpetrate outrage upon the property or persons of any class of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Davis followed up the resolutions by a "speech" to the same purport, which was repeatedly cheered. At its conclusion, the address and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. W. MacMahon was then introduced to the audience. He declared it to be his wish to identify himself then and there and forever with the working classes of America; made personal comments on the Democratic opponents of Mayor Wood, pitched into the isms, with Erastus Brooks, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Mary Gove Nichols, Lucy Stone, &c., &c., at their head, and vindicated the Irish and the Germans from the charge of mob-plunder. He was loudly cheered.

A song about sending Mr. Tiemann "To Canton, with his T, T, T," was then sung by Mr. Kerrigan, in the chorus of which the crowd readily joined.

After a short address by Dr. Chadsey, Mr. Smith, the Chairman, who represents himself as a *litterateur*, submitted to the meeting a specimen of his abilities in that line, denominated "Fernando Wood is all the Rage." The following are the closing stanzas, alluding to the "splenetic" McKeon, the "virtuous" Sickles, and the "incorruptible" Recorder Smith:

And let this be their epitaph:
Tread softly on this spot,
For underneath we traitors lie,
And here our bones do rot,

Because the people we deceived
By arts the most profane;
Therefore, dear reader, pass along—
Oh! mention not our name.

A short address by Mr. Duffy, and an effective appeal in behalf of Mayor Wood by Mr. Hennessey, closed the proceedings.

German Meeting to Sustain Mayor Wood at Volk's Garten—Mayor Wood's Address.

On Saturday night a meeting of the German supporters of Mayor Wood was held at the Volk's Garten in the Bowery. The building was crowded, though not inconveniently so. A good band was in attendance, and there was much enthusiasm among the audience. Dr. Schirmer was called to the Chair, and addressed the audience in German. He urged his hearers to remember the friend of the foreigner, and the friend of the working-man, who was reviled by the American Party and the Black Republicans, because he was a friend of the laborer and the foreigner, but who had shown himself in his great public position as Mayor of the City the consistent vindicator of the rights of oppressed humanity, and the firm, steadfast friend of those Democratic principles which had made this country superior to any other in the world. Fernando Wood was the people's choice, let the so-called "People's Party" say what they would; and the people would reëlect him to office, and show the vile conspirators of the last Legislature that they had miscalculated the strength of their party when they opposed the choice of the people. After an address from Dr. Brunt, in German, the Chairman introduced to the meeting,

Mayor Fernando Wood, who, amid enthusiastic cheering, addressed them:

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to be here to-night. This is the first time that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting, upon any political occasion, so large an assembly of my German fellow citizens, and I only regret that I cannot express the few thoughts I purpose to submit to you to-night in language more familiar to your ears than my own. But, believing that you will understand what I have to say, I beg you to listen to the remarks I propose to submit to you. You are aware, all of you, that it is my high honor to hold the position of Mayor of New-York,—that for three years I have endeavored to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity to my own countrymen, and with equal fidelity and the utmost liberality towards all people, all classes, and all religions, acknowledging the rights of every man, whether he was a native or adopted citizen. [Loud cheers.] And I did so, because I hold that, under the theory of the American Government, when any man is raised to a public station, whether by a party or a sect, that moment he represents the whole people, without reference to party, sect, or other consideration. And in that position—as father of this City, I have endeavored to discharge my duty—I have endeavored to recognize all parties, all religions, as equal claimants on my consideration; believing, as I do, that every man has a right to enjoy unmolested his own political opinions, and to worship God after the dictates of his own conscience. [Cheers.] How I have discharged my duties, I leave to be determined next Tuesday. That question is to be determined by the ballot-box, the last result of public opinion. For my future conduct I have no pledges to offer, in case of my election, *but I point you back to the ever-living past*. [Loud cheers.] I refer you to the three years that I have been in office; I ask you to look at all my public acts with impartial scrutiny. I challenge the whole world to prove any breach of faith on my part towards the interests of the City and her citizens without respect to party. I challenge any one to prove it. [Cries of "They can't do it, no how."] That is all I propose to say in connection with the forthcoming canvass. *I am not here to solicit your suffrages. I am here to solicit your attention* to my past as a guaranty of my future, and it is for you to determine whether he who has been tried and found faithful shall be discarded for him who has not been tried. There is a more glorious contest, in this great struggle, than that of the reëlection of your public officers. I am called to stand before you for the vindication of a principle. You are called upon to say whether you will indorse the series of legislative enactments directed against your prosperity, the Constitution of the State and of the Union, and the inalienable privileges of American citizens; and the best proof that the party who perpetrated that insult upon you, is that they dare not put forward a candidate representing their own Black Republican principles, but try to cheat you into the belief that he is one of your own party,—a Democrat. They deny that their candidate is a Black Republican, but the moment this battle is fought and adverse to me, then suddenly will they declare that it is a Black Republican victory,—then the mask will drop from their hideous and deformed features. This is really the question between you and the opposition, whether you shall indorse the Metropolitan Police act, the Central Park act, and the other wicked acts of the recent Albany Legislation; whether the right shall be given to a body of irresponsible Commissioners, resident 150 miles up the river at Albany—whether you will indorse the Emigrant Commissioners, who, in my judgment, are a curse to the emigrant rather than a benefit. [Loud cheers.]

The Mayor then attacked the Republican Party for violating that rule of the Republican Government of the United States which prescribed that every city should elect its own officers. There was no man, however humble or poor, who was not directly interested in the issue now before the people. Every man in the community paid taxes. It was a gross assumption that the rich alone paid taxes, and that the poor had no part in the Government. The landlord, when his taxes were increased, saddled the extra charge on his tenant, and thus the tenant paid the tax. If the landlord had his taxes increased $100, he said to his tenant: "Sir, your rent, instead of $400, must be $500, or you can't have my house." And the boarding-house keeper said to her boarder: "My landlord has raised my rent, therefore I must raise your board." The poor man has no resource but to submit. He has nobody to fall back upon, because he is in the service of those who dictate to him, instead of his dictating to them. Let the rich say what they may, it is always the poor man who pays the taxes. [Long-continued cheers.] The taxes come out of the brawny arms and sinews of every poor man—the man to whose labor the rich have to look for the cultivation of everything, except what the Almighty flings upon the earth. Yet on every working-man the taxation falls far heavier than on the rich,—on those who for their tenement rooms now are obliged to pay six dollars, where of old they paid but three. [Cheers.] What was the party against them? It was called the Peoples' Party. It was a combination which could only be likened to a snail emerging from its shell. Once successful it would cast off the Democratic cloak and advocate odious Black Republicanism. If any honest man hears me to-night, who, being a Democrat, follows that party, let me assure him that he is following false gods, and, so help me God, that man will regret it before he goes to his grave. There are not—there never was—there never will be—there cannot be two Democratic parties. The Democratic Party is a unit, a fixed, constitutional fact, and when it ceases to exist the institutions of the country will cease to exist, and the Union will crumble to pieces. The Democratic Party has, through all time, defended the rights of adopted citizens, and any adopted citizen who votes against that party, votes for a ball and chain to his own leg. In conclusion, I would say to you, stand firm. Suspect every man who approaches you, if he makes any offer to seduce you from your duties to the City of New-York, or to the power that controls it.

The Mayor retired amid loud cheers, and Dr. Bergmann was announced as the next speaker. He addressed the audience in German, as did the gentlemen who followed him.

Serenade at the St. Nicholas—Mayor Wood's Speech.

At the close of the meeting at the Academy of Music, Friday night, a large portion of those who composed it marched in procession to the St. Nicholas Hotel. They bore torches and banners, and transparencies upon which were inscribed sentiments to Mayor Wood and the names of the local candidates which the delegations from each Ward supported. Arrived at the St. Nicholas, the procession halted; the crowd was immense, and filled the street in front of the hotel so that vehicles passing that way were compelled to turn out of Broadway. One of the bands performed a piece of music, and then there were loud cries for Mayor Wood. In response to the call the Mayor shortly appeared on the balcony. His presence was hailed with prolonged cheering. As soon as silence prevailed Mayor Wood said:

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this additional compliment. I would be more or less than a man, if I could fail to be greatly moved by this mark of your esteem and confidence. I am bound to suppose that it arises more from your desire to sustain the principle that I represent than any personal regard for myself. The hearts of the people of New-York always respond to a great sentiment, especially when involving the rights of self-government and resistance to oppression. The great gathering at the Academy of Music to-night which was probably one of the largest assemblages ever collected together in New-York, was produced by patriotic impulses and determination to support the right, I will not detain you any longer. You have had many speeches to-night. If reëlected I shall endeavor to prove myself worthy of your confidence.

There was loud cheering when the Mayor's speech was concluded, during which he retired. The crowd gradually dispersed.

[Advertisement.]
DRESS-GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES.
The panic prices of Messrs. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, are seemingly creating as much excitement among the ladies as politics has among the opposite sex. This is not so much to be wondered at, when we consider the terrible sacrifice submitted to in order to dispose of their stock for cash during the universal cry of *there is no cash*. Yet, in order to obtain that much-desired article, their last bulletin announces: Rich silks at 37½ cents per yard, a full dress pattern of rich Bayadere silk at $4 50; do. extra rich at $7 50, worth $12. Economical housekeepers will learn, with surprise, they are offering fine bleached sheeting 9-4 wide at 18¾ cents per yard, worth 30 cents. The best makes of unbleached sheeting 10-4 wide at 18¾ cents per yard, worth 2s. 6d. Paris Whitney blankets at $3 50 per pair, worth $5. Fine pillow-casings 6-4 wide at 1s. per yard, cost 21 cents.

[Advertisement.]
☞ "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi," at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night. This grand military pageantry drama, by C. W. Taylor, is to be produced at the above popular Theatre. The piece has been prepared at great expense and with much care. The scenes are all new from actual drawings. The properties, music, costumes, machinery, &c., faithful to descriptions. The cast embraces the full company, with the aid of the "American Acrobats," Messrs. Foster, Hawkins, Bordeau and Herr Trexler, and a numerous force of auxiliaries. The whole produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. L. Fox, Stage Director. The great drama of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," and farce of "Persecuted Dutchmen," will also be performed with the above. Secure places early.

[Advertisement.]
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—By using this celebrated toilet wash, you at once refresh and invigorate the system, whilst its delightful aroma affords the utmost gratification to the connoisseur in perfumes. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggist, No. 69 Water-sreet, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity, and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
Udolpho Wolfe,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from Thurlow Weed, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. B. Townsend, Esqs., Gen. Duff Green, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Croup and Whooping Cough.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying his Olive Tar Ointment. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

The Auburn papers announce that the State Asylum for Insane Convicts is far advanced in construction. The walls are completed and the roof on. The work on the interior is rapidly progressing, and convicts may be received as early as April.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 6s '60	102	100	N. Y. Central R.	75
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s '58	99	350	do c	75½
6,000	Ohio St. 6s '86	102	50	do	74½
5,000	Mich. St. 6s	90	50	do	74½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	84½	150	do c	75
1,000	do	85	200	do	74¼
3,000	Virginia 6s	89½	50	do s30	73¾
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	87	78	Erie Railroad	15¾
9,000	Missouri State 6s	79½	250	do	15½
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	68	20	do	16
1,000	Sac. City 10p.c bs	60	25	do b60	16¼
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90	50	do b30	16
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	84½	100	do b3	15¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s n. ln	90	7	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	115
1,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83	67½	640	Reading Railroad	52
24,500	Il. Cen. R. R. B.	87	100	do	53
5,000	do s30	86	100	do s10	52½
1,000	Il. F. B. w'ut p'lge	85	150	do b3	52½
6,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. S'kg. F. covt. Bs.	83	50	do s3	52½
4,000	do	83½	100	do b3	52
20	Union Bank	100	210	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	17¾
75	Phenix Bank	95	200	do b10	17½
10	Ocean Bank	70½	100	do b30	17½
5	Market Bank	92	65	Mic. S. & N. I. pr'f st'k	33½
33	Continental Bank	90	349	Ill. Central R. R.	94¼
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	106½	50	do s3	94
39	Penn. Coal Co.	61½	108	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	79
200	do	60	125	do	79½
370	Cumb. Coal Co.	10	100	Cl. & T. R. R. b10	40¾
210	do	10½	300	do	40½
50	do s5	10	60	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	79
50	Bruns. City L. Co.	4	70	do	78½
50	LaCros. & Mil. R. ..b30	11	50	do	78¾
118	do s3	11	100	do s60	77
100	do b10	11¼	20	Mil. & Miss. RR	32¼
100	do b30	11½	46	do	32
105	do	11½	70	C. B. & Quincy R. R	65

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	89½	45	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	17
4,000	do	90	100	do b30	17
1,000	North Car. St. 6s.	87	50	do	16¾
865	Ohio St. 6s, '60	99¼	10	do	16½
3,000	Ill. F'd Bs. w't p.	85	25	Mich. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	33
10	Park Bank	84	75	do	32¾
80	Pac. Mail St. Co.	68½	50	do b30	33
125	Cum. Coal Co.	10	45	N. Y. Cent. R. ....p&c	73½
335	Erie Railroad	15¼	50	do ....opg	73½
50	do b30	15¾	30	do	74½
100	do s10	15⅝	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	40¼
300	do s3	15¾	100	do	40½
200	Reading R. R. s3	51	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s3	78
300	do s10	51	100	LaCrosse & Mil. RR.	11¼
100	do	51¼	5	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	65
500	do	51½	10	do	65½
200	do s5	51½	15	Mil. & Miss. R R.	31½
200	do s10	51½	50	Mich. Cent. R. R. s60	52
30	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	79	12	do	54
25	do	77½	10	Panama Railroad	87

MONDAY, Nov. 30—A. M.

The Commerce of the United States with foreign nations and their colonies, for the Fiscal Year 1857, ending 30th June last, will soon be reported officially to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. We anticipate the report at length by presenting the following condensed figures:

GROSS EXCHANGES OF TREASURY YEAR 1857.

Imported in Foreign Goods		$348,428,342
Foreign Specie brought in		12,461,799
Total		$360,890,141
Exported in Produce of U. S.	$278,906,713	
Foreign reëxported	14,905,509	
Remitted in American Gold	60,078,352	
In Foreign Gold and Silver	9,058,570	
		$362,949,144
Balance in favor of United States		$2,059,003

The total imports of foreign goods for the year as above $348,428,342

year as above	$348,428,342
Of which reëxported	14,905,509
Left for American market	$333,522,833
Left for American market in 1856	295,650,938
Apparent excess	$37,871,895

We may here note that nearly if not the whole of this excess was held in bond at the close of the fiscal year, June 30. The amount bonded in New-York alone was then $37,054,152, or an excess of twenty-six millions over the amount in bond at the close of the previous year; and the amount in bond has since been increased *for the want of a market*.

The Export of Domestic Produce for the year, as above

year, as above	$278,906,713
Against the export of 1856	266,438,051
Excess in Export of Produce	$12,468,662

The Gold and Silver Exchanges of the two years compare as follows:

In 1856, Remitted in American Gold	$44,148,279
And in Foreign Specie	1,597,206
Total Specie sent abroad	$45,745,485
Less Foreign Specie entered	4,207,622
Net Specie sent out *last* year	$41,536,863
In 1857, Remitted in American Gold	$60,078,352
And in Foreign Specie	9,058,570
Total Specie sent abroad	$69,136,922
Less Foreign Specie entered	12,461,799
Net Specie sent out *this* year	$56,675,123

The following official tables are convenient for reference, and interesting as showing that the Foreign Trade of the United States has more than tripled in the brief period of twelve years, both in Exports and Imports:

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

June 30.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
1845	$95,106,724	$18,077,598	$4,070,242	$117,254,564
1846	96,924,058	20,990,007	3,777,732	121,691,797
1847	104,773,002	17,651,347	24,121,289	146,545,638
1848	132,282,325	16,356,379	6,360,224	154,998,928
1849	125,479,774	15,726,425	6,651,240	147,857,439
1850	155,427,936	18,081,590	4,628,792	178,138,318
1851	191,118,345	19,652,995	5,453,592	216,224,932
1852	183,252,508	24,187,890	5,505,044	212,945,442
1853	236,595,113	27,182,152	4,201,382	267,978,647
1854	271,276,560	26,327,637	6,958,184	304,562,381
1855	221,378,184	36,430,524	3,659,812	261,468,520
1856	257,684,236	52,748,074	4,207,632	314,639,942
1857	294,160,835	54,267,507	12,461,799	360,890,141

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. TO FOREIGN PORTS.

June 30.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1845	$98,455,330	$7,584,781	$8,606,495	$114,646,606
1846	101,718,042	7,865,206	3,905,268	113,488,516
1847	150,574,844	6,166,754	1,907,024	158,648,622
1848	130,203,709	7,986,806	15,841,616	154,032,131
1849	131,710,081	8,641,091	5,400,648	145,755,820
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	7,522,994	151,898,720
1851	173,620,138	10,295,121	29,472,752	218,388,011
1852	154,931,147	12,037,043	42,674,135	209,642,325
1853	189,869,162	13,096,213	27,846,875	230,452,250
1854	215,157,504	21,661,137	41,422,423	278,241,064
1855	192,751,135	26,158,368	56,247,343	275,156,846
1856	266,438,051	14,681,362	45,745,085	326,964,908
1857	278,906,713	14,905,509	69,136,922	362,949,144

The classification of the Domestic Exports is interesting, as showing first that, notwithstanding the falling off in the export of Grain last Spring and Summer, the products of Agriculture sold abroad nearly equal the great export in this line in 1856, and secondly that the Planting interest derived the largest sums total from Cotton and Tobacco known to the history of our Foreign commerce.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS.

	1857.	1856.
Cotton	$131,575,859	$128,882,351
Bread and Provisions	75,069,634	77,046,828
Tobacco	20,260,772	12,221,843
Products of the Sea	3,739,644	3,356,787
Of the Forest	14,699,711	10,694,184
Of the Factory, &c	33,054,556	34,236,051
Total	$278,400,176	$266,438,058

SEPARATE COMPARISON OF BREAD AND PROVISIONS.

Vegetable Food.	1857.	1856.
Wheat	$22,240,857	$15,115,661
Flour	25,882,316	29,275,148
Indian Corn	5,184,666	7,622,565
Indian Meal	957,791	1,175,688
Rye meal	115,828	214,563
Rye, Oats and other small Grain	680,108	2,718,620
Biscuit or ship bread	563,266	497,741
Potatoes	205,616	153,061
Apples	135,280	143,884
Onions	77,048	83,742
Rice	2,290,400	2,390,233
Total Bread	$58,333,176	$59,390,906
Meats, Lard, Butter, &c	16,736,458	17,655,922
Total	$75,069,634	$77,046,828

The California mails and treasure shipment of November 5 arrived here yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, *via* Havana. She left the Isthmus with over *twenty-one hundred thousand dollars in gold*, transferring $368,350 to the New-Orleans steamer at Havana, and delivering here $1,745,458. The remittance is not only largely in excess of the general calculation made on the present packet, but the sum total for the Atlantic cities is just now important as showing the effect on the Pacific side of the money panic here. The apprehension was not an unreasonable one that the condition of financial affairs in New-York, (fast verging to a stoppage of specie payments at the latest dates reported to San Francisco,) and the protest of the drafts of one of the leading California banking firms would cause the Gold remittances to fall off for a season. But the reverse appears to have been the influence at San Francisco of these events on this side. The production of gold continues undiminished, and the prospect was near for a better supply of water in the mining districts. The markets were undisturbed by the pressure in the Atlantic States, and the calculation was that good would grow out of the diminished adventures of California which are expected to follow. The failure of Sather & Church is not regarded as a bad one. The excess of the means assigned at San Francisco is over $200,000, which will more than cover the moderate deficiency in the New-York remittances of the house.

The four days' later English and French news telegraphed from the steamer *Fulton* off New-Foundland, announces that the issue privileges of the Bank of France have been extended by the Government. The additional failures in England are connected with the India and North of Europe trade. One or two failures are announced from Paris, but having no important relations with the United States. The Grain market is 4d.@6d. the bushel on Wheat, and 1s. 6d.@2s. on Flour lower than by the previous steamer. The Cotton report is meagre, but authorizes the inference of a tame market at Liverpool, at a small fraction advance. The funds were higher in London, closing 89⅝, and the panic in the Money Market had been allayed by the extension of the Bank Act.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,272,268, against $4,060,700 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,236,898, against $2,073,060 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie, chiefly by the steamer *Arabia* for Liverpool, on Wednesday, amounted to $1,686,510, against $569,600 same week last year. The income of Gold, as against this shipment, as nearly as can be ascertained, was:

From Europe direct at this port	$395,000
From the Interior by Express	500,000
Disbursed from Sub-Treasury	472,000
Together	$1,367,000

The Specie balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury stood on Saturday afternoon $4,395,219, against $4,877,660 at the close of the previous week. There is not much difference looked for in the Specie line of the City Banks on the weekly averages to be made up this afternoon. The last average stood $23,167,980. The export demand for Gold during the week caused pretty full rates to be paid for English Sovereigns and French Napoleons, of which a considerable supply had recently been received, but the price of American Gold was much the same as the previous week—100¼@100⅝ for coin, and 100@100¼ for assayed bars. Exchange on England rules 108@109 at 60 days; 110¼@111 short sight; and on France, 5.30 @5.22 at 60 days, and 5.15@5.12½ short sight. The Discount market is dull, owing to the limited outside offering of strictly prime paper, most of which is readily taken at bank. Demand loans are made at 6@7 ℔ cent., and there is more money offered in this way than finds employment.

According to the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year 1857, which we published early in the month, the total Import entries

from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to	$198,824,000
Add four weeks in November	10,364,606
Total to date	$209,188,606
Against same time in 1856	198,209,283
Increase to date	$10,979,323

The same tables make the Export clearances from this port from 1st January to the close

of October	$61,872,000
Add four weeks in November	6,898,827
Total to date	$68,770,827
Against same time in 1856	73,933,860
Decrease to date	$5,163,033

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to the 1st November	$33,785,000
Add four weeks in November	3,157,092
Total to date	$36,942,092
Against same time in 1856	35,124,984
Increase to date	$1,817,108

The Stock Market, which for a fortnight previous had been steadily going up, began on Monday last to manifest signs of weakness, partly in consequence of the English money news by the steamer *Atlantic*, and prices throughout the week were irregular, particularly on the Share list. The depression on Friday and the early part of Saturday was quite marked, but at the close a firmer tone obtained, with a reaction of ½@1 ℔ cent. in prices from the lowest mark of the day.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.
New-York Cent.	77½@77¾	80 @ 80½	74½@75½
Erie	17 @16⅜	17¼@ 17½	15¼@15⅞
Illinois Central	95½@95¼	95¼@ 95½	94 @94½
Ill. Cent. Bonds	85 @85¼	89 @ 89½	87 @87½
Reading	40½@39½	54 @ 54½	51 @52
Toledo	40 @38	43¼@ 43½	40¼@41½
Galena	76½@77	82 @ 82¼	77 @77¾
Rock Island	75 @74½	84 @ 84½	78 @78
Panama	86¼@86½	90 @ 90½	87 @87½
Delaware	102 @102½	102 @102¼	104¾@105
Missouri Sixes	77¼@77	78¼@ 78¾	79½@79½
Virginia Sixes	89 @88½	88 @ 88½	89½@90
Mich. Southern	20 @20¼	22½@ 22¾	16½@16¾
Mich. Central	58 @59	58½@ 58¾	54 @54½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ cts.	80 @80½	84 @ 84½	83 @83½
La Crosse	9½@10	13 @ 13¼	11 @11½
Milwaukee	26 @26½	33 @ 34	31½@32

State Stocks continue in steady demand, and the closing prices for Virginias and Missouris show an improvement of 1@1½ ℔ cent. on the previous sales of the week. Delaware and Hudson Stock is also an exception to the general decline in the market.

The following resolution is the result of the conference held on Saturday by a portion of the City Stockholders in the New-York Central Road, at the Continental Insurance Office, Mr. Isaac Trimble presiding, and Mr. James Gallatin acting as Secretary:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the election of a Board of Directors for the New-York Central Railroad, on the 9th of December, ensuing, and that the said Committee report at an adjourned meeting, on Thursday, December 3d, at 2 P. M., at the present place.

Messrs. Livingston, Battelle and Delano, were appointed a Committee, and the President and Secretary afterwards unanimously added.

The uncurrent Money rates, ruling at the close of the week, are thus reported by Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
All Solvent N. Y. State Banks	⅜@ ½	Virginia Free	5½@6
All New-England in good credit	⅜@ ½	North Carolina	6½@7
Rhode Island	¼@ ½	South Carolina	4½@5
		Ohio, Ind., Ky., and Mo.	2½@3
East-Jersey	¼@ ¾	Indiana Free	7 @10
West Jersey	3 @3½	Ill. and Wis.	7 @8
Philadelphia	2¼@2½	Canada	½@2
Penn. Country	4½@5	Philadel. Checks	2¾
Baltimore City	3½@4	Balt. Checks	3½
Maryland	4 @5	Boston Checks	¼
Virginia Old	5½@6		

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
160 Acres	$76	160 Acres	$80
120 Acres	65	120 Acres	70
80 Acres	75	80 Acres	80
40 Acres	80	40 Acres	90

The first of December interest on the Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Road will be paid at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The American Exchange Bank will redeem the notes of the Bank of Rondout, at par.

A New-York Merchant on Missouri Credit.

Jefferson City, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will find the State Interest law, just passed here, in the Missouri *Republican* of to-morrow, and according to my views it is one of the best laws ever passed by any State, considering all the circumstances. The State goes on to issue only the necessary Bonds to finish up work that is unfinished and would otherwise go to decay. This required about one and a quarter millions of dollars. Then it allows a further issue of Bonds to complete to points deemed essential to the interest of the State, (viz: to get two roads to certain paying points,) a further sum of one and a quarter millions, provided the Bonds can be sold at 90c., after which no more Bonds can be issued until November, 1859, and *not then* unless authorized by the Legislature that meets in Winter of 1859. The Platt Road is exempted from the law, but it is not supposed or expected that it will be in a condition to draw any Bonds for the next year or two. This Company has a grant of $750,000, to be used dollar for dollar of other capital.

The law provides a mill-tax to be levied in 1859, and it is this part of the law that I am proud of, as it shows what the feeling is, and what may be expected of Missouri. This was done more to show the world what the disposition is here than from any necessity, as without any increase in the rate of taxation there will, in all probability, be sufficient to meet *all* interest that the State will be called upon to pay. The general tax is two mills, and, under this, the revenue now being collected will reach over $750,000, and by a revision of the revenue system now being passed upon, the revenue of the State it is supposed will be increased to *over* one million, and the ordinary expenses of the State are under $300,000. Owing to these facts the laying of an additional tax of one mill was strenuously opposed as being an unnecessary burden, and particularly as *none of the Roads would state, or even admit, that there was any good reason to doubt their providing their own interest*; while each one doubted the others' ability, and hence it has been hard work to get this tax, and hence the reason for putting it off a year. There was not the *first man* in the Legislature to even intimate that he was opposed to making provision for interest; the only question was, the mode, and that a tax was not required. Besides this tax, you will recollect there is an annual appropriation out of the revenue for the interest fund, which I have but little doubt will pay all that the State will be called on to pay in the next four years. But in addition to all this, there is a provision for the issue of 10 per cent. Revenue Bonds, two years to run; this was put in so as to place it beyond *all possible* contingency, and they were put in this shape so as to be salable at home. A further provision enables the Commissioners to establish a place of registry and transfer in New York for any bondholders who desire it.

In view of all this, I think you will agree with me that the Legislature has done well, and that Missouri is a State we may well be proud of, and I confidently expect to see her securities more and more appreciated and rank ere long amongst the first in the country.

I now expect to return to New York next week, and will then give you a few ideas of matters out here; I will add, however, I think better of the State since I have seen its Legislature.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 27, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$35,120	Cutch and Shellac	$23,409
Specie	169,739	Sugar	68,879
Linseed	38,699	Hemp	48,231
Hides	68,207	Copper in Bars	193,941
Indigo	36,680	Other Articles	114,622
Total			$797,527
Corresponding week in 1856			1,353,105
Decrease in 1857			$555,578

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

Flour is steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat scarce and unchanged; sales to-day 5,500 bushels, at 87½c. for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, and $1 12½ for White Indiana. Corn is quiet. Freights—Flour by Railroad has advanced to 42c. to Albany and Troy. *Lake Imports yesterday*—500 bbls. Flour, 11,300 bushels Barley.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Hogs have declined to $5—the market closing dull; 10,00 have arrived within the last two days. Mess Pork dull at $13 50@$13 75. Green Meats—4c.@5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Lard declined to 9½c. for barrel, and to 10½c. for keg. Whisky advanced to 17½c.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

Flour closed with an advancing tendency. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Oats dull. *Receipts to-day*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat; 1,700 bushels Corn.

Mobile, Saturday, Nov. 27.

Cotton easier. The sales for the week foot up 8,500 bales. The receipts of the week have been 18,800, against 20,000 for the corresponding week last year. Stock 55,000 bales, against 65,000 last year. Middling 11½c.

Charleston, Friday, Nov. 27.

Cotton—Prices advanced ½c. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Cotton firm at 11c.@12c. for Middling.

Savannah, Friday, Nov. 27.

Cotton—The sales to-day add up 400 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling.

Savannah, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Our Cotton market is firm. We quote Middling at 11c.@12c.

Columbus, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The sales of Cotton were large to-day. We quote Middling at 10½c.@11c.

Columbus, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Cotton firm. Sales of Middling at 11c.

Montgomery, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Our Cotton market is firm. Middling 11½c.

Augusta, Friday, Nov. 27.

The prices of Cotton here have advanced ½c. since the receipt of the *Vanderbilt's* news.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 26¼; Morris Canal, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c	Dec. 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. 12
FROM EUROPE.			
Antelope	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 11
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 25

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—F. Sykes, Hy. Sykes, Miss R. Pringle, Mrs. H. Aiken, D. H. Darrow, Miss Darrow, A. Barratt, H. C. Parkhurst, D. K. Dodge, Wm. S. Hastie, Jas. A. Valentine, Miss H. Cary, Miss E. N. Benjamin, Thos. E. Purdy, O. B. Hillard, J. J. Mangual, S. E. Habersham, Edward A. Walsh, J. R. Buist, Jos. Heyward and lady, J. P. Nesmith, lady, child and nurse, J. T. Latta, lady and 2 children, Mr. Fennell, A. Vanderhorst, Mrs. M. L. Pierce and 2 children, Mrs. Dooper, Mrs. Margaret Marott, Thos. Smith, J. A. Smith, Miss C. Ward, Benj. Hood, Bishop Wm. Boone, Dr. L. H. Holden, U. S. A., Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Carson, Miss M. Simmons, Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. Jos. Scoville and child, W. H. Cooper, Mr. Klinck, Miss Klinck, Chas. Wilcox, M. Martin, Edward Britton, N. Cossincelli, G. C. Boua, Samuel Levi, Wm. Gierken, H. Oardes, H. Struckman, J. Overing, Edward Maghar, F. Howsell, John Steele, Frank Pierce and lady, Miss Pauline Elfes, Geo. B. Kingsley, Jas. Kingsley, J. R. Clark, Wm. Miller, Wm. Johnson, P. Laudlee, Miss C. Sachs, Mrs. B. Matthews and infant, and 75 in steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Miss Habersham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Batchelder and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Savery and child, Miss Pendergast, Miss Keefe, E. S. Batchelder, J. B. Ward, J. M. Skillman, A. H. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Leggett, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Hardee, Miss Stoddard and maid, Miss Dennis, Miss H. Aborn, Miss E. Robinson, Alex. H. Martin, Norman Jackson, H. C. Blair and son, Wm. W. Fay, T. B. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Mitchill, 5 children and 2 servants, Miss Mitchill, Mrs. Lente, Miss M. A. Lente, Miss M. E. Lente, A. Fetherby, Mr. and Mrs. F. Demill, Chas. B. Davis, Jas. McIntosh, J. H. Wilks, S. W. Brown, Miss Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Smedberg, M. H. Dessau, P. McKenna, A. W. Wilson, Jas. A. Wilson, Miss Bryant, Miss Van Schaack, Wm. E. Savery, D. H. Bryant, Wm. Kathruff, Bernard Rice, Oliver Springer, Lewis Springer, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stites, J. W. Clute, Lewis Weston, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Terry and son, Mrs. Mollett, 2 children and 4 servants, Dr. Nichols, G. M. Griffen, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Williams, Mrs. G. C. Griffen, Mrs. Wm. Wright, Miss M. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Crocker, M. D., J. R. Habersham, A. T. Habersham, J. Wiltberger, Capt. M. McIntosh, U. S. A., and 48 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—J. L. Clarke, M. Thale, R. Hoffman, Wm. Kennis, Maurice Hess, S. Block, Wm. J. Stuart, Michael Parsons, Charles Fraser, R. Siesy, J. Blei, R. Hebner, Mrs. Bow, Mrs. H. Goodwin, M. Ritter, Mrs. Carver, Miss Morris, Miss Annie Hamilton, Capt. S. S. Wiley, lady and child, 22 seamen, and 23 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light from Aspinwall—Col. G. M. Totten, R. M. Bache, Vanderbilt Allen, Horace P. Russ, D. Norton, W. L. Newell, Mrs. W. N. Burkhead and two children, Mrs. Hicks, J. Bartholomew, Lieutenant McDermott, U. S. N., Mr. Stambaugh, T. S. Mitchell, J. M. Crane, John Doak and wife, J. S. Lawson, G. Davidson, Mrs. A. Barker, C. A. Taylor, H. Towne, W. Spencer, J. E. Jones, D. L. Harbeck, J. Clarke wife and servant, J. M. Lowell, Andrew McCreary, E. Conklin, M. Tobias, Miss N. Fairbanks and sister, S. Blackford, Mrs. Dell and two children, A. Suss, A. Kahn, J. Nathan, A. Nathan, R. Yaner, F. [illegible]rias, O. Bailey, wife and child, Mrs. J. H. Clark and child, H. H. Bancroft, J. Davis, Dr. J. W. Turnbull, D. [illegible] C. Gaskill, Mrs. Warshawski and two children, Col. Fauntleroy, U. S. A.; J. D. Wing, W. Goldstein, N. Newman, F. Kaiser, S. W. Tichenor, wife and son, Lieut. Myers, U. S. A.; J. Nelson, W. Toyer, Dr. Browne and wife, Lieut. Sweitser, U. S. A.; A. Wheelwright, Mr. Golden, Wm. Bothwell, C. Dorsey, Elwood Evans and wife, Capt. I. I. Archer, U. S. A.; L. Whittingham, H. S. Sandford, Jose L. Martines and wife, W. P. Rice and wife, Jno. Dolbear, L. C. Hawley, R. S. Wait and wife, Wm. Hudnall, E. Willis, A. Gage, P. Thivier, John Hitchcock, Mrs. Susan Hurd, L. D. Cummings, P. Cummings, J. W. Ridley, W. R. Moody, Dr. H. Hunt, A. M. Tichenor, Wm. Atkinson, wife and two children; E. Wilkins, [illegible] N. Wilkinson, M. White, J. B. Smart, E. S. Carter, E. Shaw, W. King, H. H. Mitchell, P. Stewart, R. Stone, W. Sherman, G. Wild, J. Madden, G. Guyal, P. Conboy, Mrs. J. Fay and infant, S. D. Cooper, L. Ware, J. Barth, S. Damuth, H. Ellsworth, W. W. Blackman, J. M. Blackman, C. P. Elliott, D. Center, C. Ybarguin, Antonio and David Arguillo, A. Smith, O. E. Rand, and 302 in the forward cabin.

In steamship Granada, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Count de Marteaupers, O. Denison, Mrs. S. J. Dukes and infant, B. P. Walcott, E. L. Bomeister, Dr. Yates, and 10 in the steerage. From Havana—Mr. Whiting, Mr. McLenon, Mr. Anguera, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Capt. Wm. Hansfort, H. Whitney, W. Thomson, Miss M. P. Johnston, J. Allen, W. Adams, J. C. Peterson, Wm. H. Fulton, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets..... 6 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 36 | Gov. Island. 7 20 | Hell Gate..... 9 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Ludlow, Bremen and Southampton, D. Torrance; Glasgow, Goodwin, Glasgow, Jas. Rayburn; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Quickstep, Wade, London, ——; Charlotte Reed, Cooma, New Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Mediator, Coffin, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; L. Thompson, Pendleton, Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew; J. A. Westervelt, Austin, Liverpool, Taylor & Rich; W. F. Schmidt, Seabs, Glasgow, C. Carew.

Barks Pentucket, Bean, Trinidad, Ysnaga Del Valle & Co.; Greenland, Bates, Gloucester, ——; Richard, Pike, Kingston, Dill & Kroll; Ocean Bride, Burgess, Carthagena, J. W. Elwell.

Brigs G. Worthington, Kelly, St. Croix, Thompson & Hunter; Ida D. Rogers, Taylor, Cadiz, B. F. Small & Co.; Pico, Goodenough, Gibraltar, Crosby, Crocker & Co.; Sabine, Hepburn, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co., Blue Jacket, Brown, St. Michaels, G. F. Bulley; C. H. Samson, Lewis, San Juan, C. Durand; Heinrich, (Dan.,) Stehr, Douglas, Funke & Meincke; A. Taylor, Graham, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; Colon, Cabreza, St. Cruz, D. Curtis & Co.; T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners E. Brooks, Gardner, Newport, master; Ed. Hill, Arey, Cadiz, I. B. Gager; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Arietta, Roberson, Norfolk, master; L. Gertrude, Ellwood, New Haven, Dollner & Potter; Florida, Mott, Norfolk, M. B[illegible]; Hannah, Parker, Millbridge, Thompson & Hunter; Rosa, Farris, Norfolk, B. F. Small & Co.; Ann M. Edwards, Brown, Georgetown, &c., J. Smith & Co.; Granite, [illegible], Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; City Belle, Pendleton, Granada, I. B. Gager.

Steamers Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; F. Cadwallader, Colnary, Baltimore, W. Dalze; Piedmont, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Granada, Griffin, New-Orleans Nov. 20, and Havana 22d, with specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. Had strong N. E. winds S. of Hatteras.

Brig Dolphin, (Br.,) Norman, Bahia 34 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Croton, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Blye, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with logwood to O. L. & A. Ferris.

Schr. Narraguagus, (of Boston,) Gill, Lamartine, N. F., 25 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Ann Gardner, (of Harwich,) Fuller, Kingston, Jam., via Norfolk and Newport, 10 ds., with logwood, rum, &c., to master.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Gazette, Crowell, Dennis for Philadelphia.

Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. Simpson Hart, Sears, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Albany for Baltimore.

Schr. E. P. Burton, Samis, Piermont for Derby.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Shaw, Piermont for Derby.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Piedmont, Willets, Portland 2½ days, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived....Sunday, Nov. 29.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Nov. 21, with 603 passengers and the Pacific and California mails to I. W. Raymond.

Ship Rockland, Brown, Havre Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers. Was towed into Quarantine last evening by steamtug Huntress, Capt. Morrell.

Ship Twilight, (new,) Gates, Mystic 13 hours, in ballast to master. In tow of steamtug Huntress, Capt. Morrell.

Bark Naiad Queen, (Domin.,) Staples, Cephalonia and Malaga Oct. 24, passed Gibraltar 28th, with fruit to Draper & Devlin. Experienced heavy weather, sprung foretopsail yard, jibboom, &c.

Brig Kaloolah, (of Gardiner,) Patterson, Angostura Oct. 24, and the river, Nov. 1, via St. Thomas 13th, with hides and coffee to D. B. Deburn.

Brig Waumeag, (of New-London,) Rogers, New-London, in ballast, to Benner & Deake.

Brig Lauretta, Dunbar, Para 29 ds., with india rubber, nuts, &c., to Burdett & Noble.

Schr. J. L. Redner, Henniker, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. Parker, Compton, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Anna, Moore, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. P. Cox, Brown, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Oliver, Smith, Stratford, Ct., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Guerney, Wareham, nails.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Corelli, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3 masts,) Clark, Hartford for Albany.

Schr. Lawrence, Johnson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Grace Darling, Carr, Albany for Providence.

Schr. M. R. Shepherd, Scofield, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Bush, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Wright, Albany for New Haven.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, light from W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Ariel, Ludlow, Havre; Glasgow, Duncan, Glasgow; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ship J. Morton, Gilley, Liverpool. Bark Tivola, Brown, Havana. Brig Sabine, Hepburn, Galveston.

Below.

Bark Amaranth.—(By steamtug Ocean.) Also, 1 brig and a topsail schooner.—(By steamtug Huntress, Capt. Morrell.)

Memoranda.

The Bremen bark Dorette, Graban, hence for Bremen, while proceeding down the lower bay this morning, went ashore on the tail of the West Bank; she has since been got off and proceeded to sea.

Whalers.

Honolulu—Oct. 14, arr., ship Addison, Lawrence, 60 sp., 900 wh., 8,000 lbs. bone; 15th, ship Rainbow, Halsey, 20 sp., 700 wh., 6,000 lbs. bone; 16th, ship John Howland, 900 wh., 9,000 lbs. bone; Florida, Fish, of New-Bedford, 11 mos. out from Kodiak, 700 wh., 7,000 lbs. bone. In port 16th, ships South America, Walker; Tybee, Freeman; Huntsville, Grant; Gen. Williams, Miller; Addison, Lawrence; United States, Wood; Mercury, Hayden; Sarah Sheaf, Loper.

Lahaina—Oct. 8, arr., Isabella, Lyons, New-Bedford, 25 mos. out, 200 sp., 700 wh., 5,000 lbs. bone, from Bristol Bay; 9th, Draper, Sanford, New-Bedford, 26 mos. out, 80 sp., 1,200 wh., 6,000 lbs. bone, from Kodiak; Emily Morgan, Chase, New-Bedford, 35 mos. out, 700 sp., fm. Japan.

Hilo—Oct. 5, arr., ship Caroline, Gifford, New-Bedford, 150 bbls. season, and 75 bbls. sp. on his passage to the Islands; 6th, Rambler, New-Bedford, Willis, 800 bbls., from Arctic Ocean—left the ground Sept. 8, in consequence of bad weather setting in; 7th, bark Newburyport, Stonington, Crandall, from Bristol Bay, 400 bbls., 3,000 lbs. bone; Wavelet, Swain, from Ochotsk, 1,000 bbls., 16,000 lbs. bone. Capt. S. reports the following ships: India, Long, 2,700; Chas. Phelps, Allen, 2,100; Reindeer, Ashley, 1,750; Condor, Whiteside, 1,200; Arnolda, Sarvent, 750; Brutus, Henry, 1,200; Josephine, Allen, 1,700; Gov. Troupe, Jones, 1,000; Ontario, Tucker, 1,750; Sou. Seaman, Norton, 1,200.

Spoken—Off the Sandwich Islands, bark Wallin, Wilcox, of New-Bedford, 1,200 bbls. oil, 13,000 lbs. bone this season, bound into Honolulu.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 19, lat. 31, lon. 72 30, brig Hope, of Shields, from Gibraltar for Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

Honolulu—Oct. 16, in port, U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys; Br. frigate Plumper, from Valparaiso; ships Harriet and Jessie, Janvrin; John Land, Bearse; John Marshall, Pendleton; John Gilpin, Ropes; Fortuna, Scudder.

San Francisco—Nov. 5, arr., Fr. frigate Perseverante, Lugeol, Tahiti 40 ds., and Honolulu 17 ds.

At Bahia, Oct. 25, two Am. barks, names not recollected; Br. brig Fairy, for New-York, soon. The Br. brig Volant for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

At St. Thomas, Nov. 13, brig Beaver, from Martinique, just arr., and others, before reported.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—*For Alderman*—JOHN LYNES.—The undersigned, Delegates duly elected to the Tenth Aldermanic District Convention do hereby certify that the above nomination was made in strict conformity to and in accordance with the rules and order of the Republican General Committee, and any other nomination pretending to be a regular Republican nomination for Alderman of the Tenth District, is made for the purpose of deceiving the Republican voters of the above District.

A. H. ROGERS, JOHN WEBB,
JOHN WRAY, Jr., GEORGE ODELL,
JOHN KING,
R. W. CHAPMAN, Chairman.
John Benjamin, Secretary.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—THE regular Republican candidate for Alderman of this District is JOHN LYNES. Any other nomination purporting to be a Republican nomination is spurious, and intended to deceive the voters of the District. By order.

J. S. BELCHER,
Chairman Ex. Com. XVIIth Ward Repub. Ass'n.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—American, Republican and People's nomination:
For Alderman—JOHN LYNES.